

8,000 Allied Planes Pound Reich

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WEATHER

Fair and
Still
Sizzling

Daily Worker



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60,000 NAZIS IN BALTIKS WIPE OUT



"ave a Light Winnie!" This seems to be the English translation of this gesture from an eager French civilian who steps up to light the famed cigar of Winston Churchill during his tour of the Cherbourg area. He watched the progress being made by American engineers in the city's reconstruction work.

Soviets 11 Mi. From Warsaw; Gird for Plunge Into Prussia

LONDON, Aug. 13 (UP).—Soviet troops, surging forward in a great flanking movement northeast of Warsaw, today drove to within 11 miles of the Polish capital while Moscow revealed that Soviet forces have killed more than 60,000 of Nazi Gen. George Lindemann's 30-odd Baltic divisions, once numbering some 300,000 men. By the capture of Mostowka, 11 miles northeast of Warsaw's great industrial eastern suburb of Praga, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army was closer to the city than it apparently has been for several days.

Two miles west Mostowka, Soviet spearheads drove to the town of Wolomin more than two weeks ago. Wolomin is only 10 miles from the capital, but a new Soviet flanking movement indicated that tanks and cavalry had been rolled back from the town by German counterattacks.

Mostowka is only two miles south of the vital Belostok-Warsaw railroad, the major German defense line preventing a Soviet sweep north and around the embattled capital.

11-DAY BATTLE

In the Baltic States, meanwhile, Moscow revealed that in addition to 60,000 Germans killed in 11 days fighting, almost another 10,000 Nazis had been taken prisoner.

The terrific toll of German lives was taken by Gen. Andrei Yeremenko's 2d Baltic Army between July 20 and Aug. 1—the day when another Soviet Baltic army reached the Baltic Sea and trapped the remnants of Lindemann's armies in Estonia and Latvia.

The mass annihilation of Nazi troops by Yeremenko's army brought to more than 300,000 the number of German troops killed and to more than 125,000 the number captured since the Red Army opened its great summer offensive June 23.

While the Soviet Information Bureau revealed this new triumph, Moscow's operational war bulletin disclosed that Yeremenko's forces today captured the big Latvian rail town of Madona, 79 miles east of Riga, as it broke enemy resistance along the Madona-Bulbene railroad and plunged toward the Latvian capital.

Meanwhile, the 3d Baltic Army, sweeping into southern Estonia, swept toward the Baltic Sea westward from Pskov and captured more than 60 towns and settlements including Voru, 50 miles west of Pskov, and Rouge, 32 miles east of the big rail town of Valka.

Smashing toward southeastern East Prussia, other Soviet forces captured Goniadz, 18 miles from the frontier, and 29 miles southeast of the German rail junction of Lyck, as they swept up more than 80 places in hammering German defenses along the Biebrza River, the last natural barrier before the Masurian Lake region of East Prussia.

HURL BACK THRUSTS

In the great Vistula River bridgehead, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army again threw back massed Nazi tank and infantry counterattacks as the Germans desperately attempted to halt further Red Army progress toward Krakow, the key to German Silesia.

Northeast of Warsaw, Soviet troops captured more than 100 towns and settlements as Berlin admitted that German troops had withdrawn from powerful defense lines "east and north" of Warsaw.

Moscow dispatches told of giant Soviet blows to cripple the enemy's main defenses along the vital Belostok-Warsaw railroad northeast of the Polish capital.

The southern wing of Gen. Matvei Zakharov's White Russian Army also was hammering a wedge between Warsaw and East Prussia east of the twisting Bug River.



GEN. ANDREI YEREMENKO

Yanks Narrowing Nazi Escape Gap

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Norman Thomas Says—

And Rabid Anti-FDR Paper Likes It
So Much It Reprints Entire Speech

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Hits George Bill

Mayor Warns House to Pass Postwar
Security Act in Line of Kilgore Bill

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Pro-Nazi Finns Back Dewey

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Mayor Raps George Bill, Asks Postwar Security Act



MAYOR LAGUARDIA

Mayor LaGuardia yesterday over WNYC called upon the House of Representatives not to lose another minute in passing adequate legislation like the Kilgore bill, to steer the nation from wartime to a peacetime program of full employment and security.

Presenting a detailed program for postwar transition with responsibilities for government, industry, agriculture and labor, the Mayor said the people must be provided with work, opportunity and security because "relief, idleness and sympathy will not do."

The Kilgore-Truman-Murray reconversion bill was defeated in the Senate on Friday by a coalition of Republicans and Southern poltaxers. The bloc was successful in passing the inadequate George "states rights" bill. The House Ways and Means Committee is now considering the Celler bill which embodies provisions of the Kilgore measure.

BACKS KILGORE BILL

As the George bill goes from the Senate to the House, the Mayor pointed out, careful consideration should be given to many excellent provisions of the Kilgore bill. The House should proceed without delay "to enact into legislation the remaining part of the Baruch recommendations not yet written into law or contained in the George bill."

Congress should perfect the contract termination law and proceed at once to provide for aid and assistance in converting industry back to peace production," he said.

Stressing the need to provide for displaced war workers, LaGuardia declared the provisions of the Kilgore bill "were not at all excessive or exaggerated." Stating that both bills had too much machinery for administration, the Mayor, however, rapped the George measure for its perpetuation of the disparity of labor conditions in various states. The George bill leaves unemployment compensation up to the various states.

"Every postwar problem is a national problem," he emphasized. "The displacement of war workers and the rehabilitation of industry is not a state problem but a national one. Unemployment insurance should be uniform."

Congress should immediately define its taxing program, approve a federal state, municipal public works plan and pass the federal highway bill with authorization for increased appropriation, the Mayor said.

STRESSES AID TO GI

It should also engage in a careful study of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to amend if necessary the rehabilitation, education and reemployment provisions.

He asked that government provide a guaranty of loan to industry and business to make the switch from wartime to peacetime.

Postwar needs demand a more uniform system of old-age pensions and national health insurance plan, he said also a system of military training should be established.

In order to eliminate postwar hunger, "our government should provide at once a surplus commodity export corporation operating on a hemispheric basis," the Mayor stressed Lend-lease limited to goods and commodities, should be continued for invaded nations. Building materials, machinery, clothes and medical supplies should be supplied under lend-lease with "easy terms of payment or exchange later in commodities."

There should be no cash loans, he insisted, except for critical or emergency situations. Talking about

government business, LaGuardia stressed that re-established governments or new governments be permitted to float bond issues on terms they are able to negotiate.

INDUSTRY OBLIGATIONS

Noting that "free enterprise means business for profit," he dealt with the responsibilities of industry and commerce. Industry must reconcile itself to fair and reasonable profits, to new conditions pertaining to labor, to close cooperation with its employees, and the recognition that the employees come to have a vested interest in something that they have contributed in building and creating."

Security in employment is economical to the employer himself, the Mayor explained, and production should, therefore, be systematized in such a way to avoid seasonal work.

Our agricultural economy must be based on a policy of plenty, LaGuardia emphasized.

"Parity, not parity-plus, but real parity, must be assured to the farmer, and, what is more, that he will find a market for his crops," he said. LaGuardia held that this is only possible through a world surplus pool.

Dealing with labor, the Mayor said it had gained for itself a respected place in the life of the nation and must live up to its responsibilities of full production. Full and complete cooperation between workers and soldiers is necessary, with a fair distribution of jobs.

A fixed, fair and just annual pay with steady work is superior to the hourly rate, with little or no work, he pointed out. Labor should see that its standards of wages are more uniform throughout the country. Jurisdictional strikes must be avoided.

"Labor can be most helpful in maintaining standards of living," he said, "as well as in the social well-being of the people of this country. It can also serve very helpfully in establishing relations with labor of other countries in aiding to establish proper standards of living and the ends of systems of starvation wages detrimental to countries where decent standards exist."

He called upon labor unions to take veterans into their organizations and adopt a system of sharing work "one worker and one veteran for every two jobs available."

To slip on any of the various factors needed for postwar prosperity would be courting disaster, he concluded. Though his plan might sound visionary to some, he assured his listeners that it is not only necessary but practical.

Exceeds WAC Quota

By recruiting 120 WACs in June, the Kansas district established a record of having exceeded its quota for four consecutive months.

End Franco Tie, Aid Loyalists, Group Urges

Urging the United States to break diplomatic relations with Franco Spain and extend lend-lease to the anti-Franco, anti-Axis underground, 90 prominent citizens yesterday appealed to all Americans and all political parties to support Hon. John Coffee's House Resolution 600 on this subject.

The appeal was made by the American Committee for Spanish Freedom which has just been established under the chairmanship of Bishop Lewis O. Hartman of Boston to campaign for this program.

In its initial statement the Committee points out that "unless the Axis base in Spain is crushed with fascism in Germany, Italy and Japan, no permanent peace can follow this war."

Passage of the Coffee Resolution, the statement adds, "can become one of our chief bulwarks against World War III. The United Nations losses in this war have been and will be in vain if one Axis government emerges as a fascist entity."

Failure of the western democracies to aid the Spanish Republic in 1936 "brought this war to our people," the Committee asserts.

"Franco, the open and public lackey and well-wisher of Hitler and Hirohito, is our enemy. We must cease treating him as a friend."

The Coffee resolution, the appeal concludes, must be supported by every American "for unless fascism is ended in Spain now, we are in for a series of postwar fascist uprisings in the Western Hemisphere, Spanish fascism's proclaimed Lebensraum."

Among the sponsors of the new Committee are Louis Adamic, Samuel Hopkins Adams, S. N. Behrman, Van Wyck Brooks, Allan Chase, Norman Corwin, Olin Downes, The Very Rev. H. S. Hathaway, Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs, George S. Kaufman, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., Alva W. Taylor and Pierre Van Paassen.

ALP in Drive to Save Kilgore Bill in House

Stating that "the knifing of the Kilgore-Murray Reconversion Bill (S. 1893) by a reactionary coalition of Republicans and poltax Democrats will prevent any firm basis for full postwar employment," the American Labor Party yesterday launched an intensive statewide mobilization to save the Kilgore-Murray reconversion program in the House.

In identical telegrams to each of the 45 members of the New York State Congressional delegation in Washington, Hyman Blumberg, state secretary, declared: "We cannot overemphasize the importance of the need for a national plan and federal legislation for orderly reconversion, just as we needed a national plan for war production and mobilization."

The feeble George Bill does not meet the necessities of the postwar full employment program and does not represent a serious approach for job security for veterans and war workers.

"We cannot permit the same combination which defeated President Roosevelt's program for a unified federal soldier war vote to 'kill' the possibility of the adoption of a comprehensive federal program along the lines of the Kilgore-Murray Bill which will give us an orderly reconversion plan."

"We must not play politics with the future livelihoods of our fighting men. This is a time of great emergency."

"The American Labor Party urges you, as a New York State Congressman, to vote for the Kilgore-Murray Bill in the House of Representatives."

Green Urges AFL To Boost Output

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—AFL president William Green today appealed to all unions and AFL members to boost production of war materials.

"We cannot and must not fail to supply our troops fighting so gloriously," he said, "with all the materials and supplies they need in order to clinch the victory which now seems near at hand."

Green's letter to all affiliates called upon workers to "make brighter the glorious record" of war production.

British Sink Six Ships Off France

LONDON, Aug. 13 (UP)—British warships, striking along German sea supply lanes off France, sank or damaged six enemy vessels yesterday, including a convoy of four vessels off the southwest coast of Brittany, the Admiralty disclosed today.

The Royal Navy suffered neither damage nor casualties, the Admiralty said.

Destroyers, motor torpedo boats, and an undescribed force headed by a cruiser sank five enemy ships and put torpedoes into a sixth.

Bitter Anti-FDR Paper Features FULL Speech by Norman Thomas

The Commercial and FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

Volume 160 Number 4304

New York, N. Y., Thursday, August 3, 1944

Price 60 Cents a Copy

The Price Of Peace

By NORMAN THOMAS

President Aspinwall Urges A Proclamation Of Peace Terms Appropriate To A Lasting Peace—Opposes Commitment To Any League Pledged To A Peace Of Vengeance And Of Imperial Power And Holds A Constitutive Revolution Can Bring Hope To Germany And Europe As A Primitive Peace Cannot—Lays War To Versailles Treaty And Capitalists From Europe And America

There isn't a decent American who doesn't want the earliest possible peace that will last. We want no single American to die to satisfy



Some just of the pomposity and pretension of the peace terms for vengeance. Every American who has any sense at all knows Hitler's dream of conquest and of power. But despite all this neither the Roosevelt nor the Churchill nor the Allied leaders has said one word that might shorten the war and give the German people a little breathing space. The American newspapers and individuals who have usurped the name "liberal" have done the same. The demand for peace terms has never been the request for anything better than unconditional surrender, as if it were a form of treason. Whether there is a form of treason, to the men

Wall Street's most reactionary periodical and bitter enemy of the Roosevelt Administration, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, featured the text of a speech by Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate, on the first page of its issue of Aug. 3. A picture of Thomas accompanied the piece called the "Price of Peace," his address on July 30 at Oberlin, Ohio.

The speech, a routine Thomas attack on the United States, contains the usual references to Stalin's "puppet Poland" and the "slavery of Russian political prisoners, which has already cost millions of lives." The Hitler line on the Versailles treaty and need for German Lebensraum

is also repeated.

Not only did the anti-Roosevelt organ play up the "Socialist's" speech in full, but on a later page carried a big excerpt from Thomas' recent letter to Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr, liberal leader, which is headed, "Norman Thomas Accuses President Roosevelt of Pushing No Progressive Legislation Since 1937."

On the first page, along with the Thomas picture and Oberlin speech, is an editorial article attacking the "inflation of labor costs" during the war under the policies of the Administration. The wage-cutting intent of the editorial is clear. So is the use of the Thomas attack on our allies and war leaders.

Yanks Narrowing Escape Gap for Nazis in France

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 13 (UP).—American troops, supported by legions of planes, lunged forward in a general advance in the center of the French front today as Allied forces all but closed a trap on two German armies.

The gap between American tank columns barreling up from the south to the Argentan area and Anglo-Canadian forces battering down from the Falaise area now is "very narrow," a field commander said, after reports last night indicated the two groups were only 15 miles apart.

The Germans were reported "streaming in retreat toward Paris" under the impact of the new American drive, which already had won firm possession of the stronghold of Sourdeval, five miles of recaptured Mortain. So long as the enemy had even a narrow escape gap, observers cautioned, the victory was not complete.

NAZIS ADMIT PERIL

Identifying the imperilled forces as the Fifth and Seventh German armies, Berlin broadcasts admitted that the Yanks had plunged far north of Alencon, 35 miles below Falaise, and said the encirclement threat was "no joke" although it had been foreseen and countermeasures were in progress.

It was the first mention of the German Fifth Army and indicated that the number of enemy troops facing entrapment, previously estimated at 100,000, might run far higher.

Doughboys shoved off at dawn Sunday along a 15-mile front against the central bulge of the line between Vire and Mortain where the enemy was fighting a desperate disengaging action and gained up to several miles.

British and Canadian forces forged a new junction northwest of Falaise and bore down on the key road center from that direction while the main Canadian drive from the north was still stalled in Falaise's fore-field defenses.

BRITISH PLOW FORWARD

The exact whereabouts of the powerful Yank armored force from Le Mans still was officially cloaked in silence.

As the Allies converged relentlessly on the flaming focal point of the trap, Argentan, British troops southwest of Caen drove within three miles of the road junction of Conde-sur-Noireau, 23 miles northwest of Argentan and 17 miles west of Falaise.

Northwest of Falaise, an Anglo-Canadian column drove within 1,500 yards of Clair Tison, seven miles from the road center, while the Canadians to the east held fast to Hill 195, six miles north of Falaise, after beating off a determined counterattack.

Front reports said the Yanks had driven three miles beyond Sourdeval, erstwhile stronghold of the German salient pointed at the Avranches corridor, but possession of Sourdeval itself was not clear after patrols which entered the town Saturday were plastered with artillery fire from the surrounding heights.

In Brittany, isolated German sea-coast forts apparently were being allowed to fall of their own weight, and a huge stream of prisoners was being collected as the Yanks mopped up. The total for three days was close to 15,000.

Patterson Arrives in Italy, to See Pope

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 13 (UP).—Pope Pius today will receive U. S. Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, who arrived in Italy yesterday, and President Roosevelt's representative to the Vatican, Myron C. Taylor.

Soviet Expert Lauds U.S. Unit

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (UP).—The armored warfare expert of the Soviet army newspaper Red Star, Col. P. Kolomeitz, gave high praise today to the accomplishments of American tank forces in France and asserted that the German attempted counterthrust toward Avranches was late and useless.

Reviewing the Allied offensive in France, he said the maneuvers by the forces of Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley were "masterful" and the American tactics were superior to those of the Germans.

Most active sector on the Allied front is the one facing Paris, before the right wing of the American forces, Kolomeitz pointed out, and he said that "interesting events are proceeding there."

"The offensive of American forces is underway in diverging directions radiating from Rennes and north of it," he said. "Such a form of offensive, as is known, demands great superiority in forces and evidently the Allies have this superiority."

"In any event, the complicated maneuver carried out by the Americans testifies to the superiority of their tactics over the Germans who, though still displaying quite considerable stubbornness, have completely lost the initiative and the chances of regaining it."

"Even if the Germans succeed in reaching Avranches, the situation of the Americans in Brittany will not become serious. This peninsula, with its numerous ports, now has become the main base of the American Army which has broken out of confinement in Normandy."

"This well-conceived and masterfully executed maneuver by Bradley's army was erroneously regarded by the Germans as a crude mistake. This explains the persistence with which the Germans are trying to break through to Avranches with a powerful armored fleet. It is late and useless."

New Sugar Use

Brazil, with a large sugar producing capacity and fruit yield, now is using these materials in the production of citric acid. A new plant with a daily capacity of 2,200 pounds has been established for the production of citric acid crystals.

Mikolajczyk Returns; Tass Hits Pole Clique

LONDON, Aug. 13 (UP).—Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish government in London arrived in Britain today from Moscow, where he had conferred with Premier Joseph Stalin and with officials of the Polish Committee of National Liberation on various problems.

Mikolajczyk left Moscow Aug. 10 by plane.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, yesterday placed the entire responsibility for the Warsaw happenings on the London emigre who failed to contact the Soviet High Command.

Pointing out, in a Moscow radio broadcast Sunday morning that the emigre government's press and don."

8,000 Planes Blast Reich, Hit Foe From France to Italy

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Aug. 13 (UP).—Five giant Allied air forces, sending more than 8,000 planes against the Germans in 28 hours, today smashed at Nazi armies, transport and war industries from the Mediterranean across the French battlefront to deep inside Germany.

A threefold offensive since midnight saw:

1—Some 1,500 U. S. 15th Air Force heavy bombers and fighters from Italy blast bridges, military installations and an airdrome along the southern French coast to the Italian riviera, in the tenth powerful attack in 11 days on that area.

2—Thousands of American bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters thunder down from Britain over France in a climactic effort to seal the German 7th Army in an escape-proof vacuum and block enemy supply lines feeding a 25,000-square-mile triangle bounded by Le Havre, Le Mans and Vitre, with no opposition from the Luftwaffe.

3—The RAF keep up its blows on the concrete U-boat pens at Brest with 12,000-pound bombs, after almost 1,000 giant Lancasters and Halifaxes hurled 2,640 tons of explosives on aircraft and engineering plants at Brunswick and Russelsheim and on Kiel and Frankfurt.

BLAST RHONE VALLEY

In assaults typical of previous softening-up, pre-invasion operations, 750 fighter-escorted Fortresses and Liberators from Italy today bombed rail bridges in the lower Rhone Valley and other unspecified "coastal targets," while fighter-bombers hit an airdrome and installations at Monte Limar, 135 miles north of Marseille.

Indicating that the Luftwaffe now was concentrating on defending the Reich, the RAF met heavy and persistent fighter opposition, losing 49 planes. A U. S. Strategic Air Forces communiqué announced that no interceptors were encountered over France today. Twelve American heavy bombers were missing.

Allied planes of all types ranged over northwestern France today, gouging great chunks out of the roads and rail lines over which the Germans were desperately trying to move troops and supplies to Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge's beleaguered forces.

Cashing in on the perfect weather and lack of opposition, the raiders up to noon reported they had destroyed or damaged 200 locomotives, 828 railroad cars, 51 oil cars and 275 trucks.

The immensity of the destruction to the German transport can be gauged from the official report that Eighth Air Force fighters alone, flying only one-fourth of the more than 4,000 sorties mounted yesterday, in Saturday's operations wrecked more than 3,000 railroad cars, 365 locomotives, 464 trucks and 35 other military vehicles.

The Story of 50 Italian Patriots

The dramatic story of how 50 Italian patriots, wearing the uniform of the municipal police, had courageously aided the Allies—even stringing a telephone line from a municipal building to the Allies lines south of the Arno River so they could send out valuable information to the Eighth Army Troops was told yesterday in a London broadcast recorded by United Press.

These patriots, using the official police building as their headquarters under the very noses of the Germans, used underground tunnels to contact the Allied high command, the broadcast said.

At daybreak Friday, they gave the signal for the liberation of the city by tolling bells from the city hall, and within an hour after the Nazis withdrew Allied officials had entered.

The man who organized this work, which was of invaluable aid to the Allies in their effort to take the city and yet do no damage to its historical buildings and monuments, died of wounds last Wednesday, London said.

UNRRA Prisoner Plan Too Slow—Frenay

ALGIERS, Aug. 13 (UP).—French commissioner for war prisoners and deportees Henry Frenay said today that the seven-months scheme for repatriation of war prisoners and deportees as outlined by an official of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was "practically, politically and morally unacceptable" to France.

Frenay said there are 2,700,000 French prisoners and deportees in Germany who must be repatriated at the soonest possible moment.

"I foresee repatriation of French prisoners of war and deportees in 100 days and at the worst 150 days after the repatriation movement is started," he added.

Spain Guerilla Activities Grow

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—Guerilla activities in Spain continue despite ferocious repression and the number of guerilleros increases daily, according to Mrs. Emilia Araujo, a refugee from Spain who arrived here recently.

Mrs. Araujo and Dr. Francisco Comesana were released from Franco's prisons because of their Cuban citizenship. They told of new fascist atrocities in Spain despite Franco's new neutrality pledges.

They declared that more than 150,000 prisoners are still in Franco's jails charged with being anti-fascists. Franco said recently that "only" 22,000 are still imprisoned.

Mrs. Araujo who lived with the guerilleros gave first hand accounts of guerilla activities.

Report on the South

Negroes Want Freedom Too, While Whites Are Learning Fast

By EUGENE GORDON

(First of a Series)

The South, owing to transformations wrought universally by a war of national liberation is today known as that section of our country whose people and ways are undergoing a change of historic importance.

The unprecedented growth of the trade union movement there is credited with much of this change.

My picture was procured through interviewing Negro and white persons in key positions; through interviewing Negro and white persons of whatever station and wherever found; by observing and listening, recording faithfully everything seen, heard and read.

Negro and white labor leaders, informed of my mission, described conditions in shops and the work of their unions. Heads of NAACP and of Urban League branches and of the Southern Negro Youth Congress gave facts and statistics. Negro and white editors expressed opinions; and educators, preachers, politicians and city and country officials provided information.

CROSS-SECTION

Rank and file trade-unionists unburdened themselves; men and women on trains, buses and streetcars and at home talked as to a friend.

I was occasionally told that both Negro and white Southerners were apathetic about the war. I found few supporting facts.

BUYING WAR BONDS

On the contrary, the annual convention of 43 Negro insurance enterprises, held in Louisville June 20-23, sold, at an open meeting one night, \$2,763,000 of war bonds. The Atlanta Life Insurance Co. bought \$600,000 worth; South Carolina Life took \$500,000. Each of two local companies purchased \$100,000 worth.

"History is being made," the meeting chairman said, amid applause. "Member companies spent more than \$3,000,000 for bonds in 1943; this year we'll buy \$4,000,000 worth."

The second example is that of most Southern cities during the 5th war loan drive. Practically every merchant on Canal St., New Orleans—to cite a typical case—contributed not only to special street displays, but put up bond-selling slogans in his windows and above his entrance.

"Any change in Negro-white relations as a result of the war?" I asked Tony Duncan, circulation manager of the Louisville Defender.

50 PERCENT ADVANCE

Yes, he said. Louisville Negroes, in the first place, had progressed "as much as or more than 50 percent" since Pearl Harbor. Negroes now have jobs "they could hardly have bought" before the war. He added:

"We have had more and better opportunities than ever before in our country. The manpower shortage has given the Negro a better break in the South. We'll hold most of these gains when peace comes."

The war has thrown the Negro and white people together in such a way, he thought, as to make for "better acquaintanceship."

Francis O. Bowers, elderly Negro captain of hotel waiters, en route from Memphis to Little Rock, said he had eight nephews, one son and a brother in the army. He should have been there himself, he said, he being the best shot in the family.

FAVOR THE WAR

"The majority of Negro people down here," Bowers said, "favor the war and know what they're fighting for."

I did well not to conclude, from these random examples, that Negroes in the South were unanimously for the war.

A Negro preacher, talking glibly to a group of soldiers and sailors in the areas occupied by the enemy,



These U. S. Negro troops, photographed in a large shed at an undisclosed port of embarkation, are waiting to board a transport for duty overseas. Their smiles say that they're raring to take a crack at the enemy.

the Houston-bound Jimcrow car about the "third world war," said the United States and Britain would "line up against the Indian people, Japan and Russia."

A sergeant, ex-highschool principal going home on leave, praised the minister's assertion that Negro soldiers and sailors would accept dishonorable discharge "right now," just to get out.

"I don't know what I'm fighting for," the sergeant said. "Nobody else knows."

Neither soldiers nor sailors, sitting by, contradicted him.

A Negro soldier in the Nashville railroad station saw the Pullman conductor confiscate my reservation, sought earlier that day through a friend, thus forcing me to ride overnight to Memphis in a day coach.

The soldier said to me, in a quiet aside:

"And that's what I'm fighting for! Democracy!"

"Dear old Memphis!" I exclaimed to a Red Cap, later. "How are things here?"

"Rotten, brother."

"See any signs of improvement in relations between Negro and white?"

"Hell, no," he said. "These white folks mean as the devil and the Negro mad all the time."

"Anything being done, as far as you know, by any white people, to improve conditions? I mean, in any organized way?"

He thought for a moment.

"Yes, something like that is being done. The CIOs. Them whites're really trying to do something."

"You belong to a union?" I asked.

"Oh, sure! Transport Workers, CIO."

"Fine! I'm a CIO-union man myself. Newspaper Guild."

"Sure nuf!"

We shook hands.

State ALP Asks Italy Recognition

United Nations recognition of Italy as an ally and American lend-lease aid "fully to arm her people" was demanded here Thursday night by the State Committee of the American Labor Party.

In a special resolution, the ALP leaders said: "The heroic Italian people are devoted to the cause of the United Nations and have demonstrated their loyalty to the cause of freedom by joining with us in the struggle to crush Hitler both on the fighting front in liberated territory and behind the lines in

British Doctors Rebuff Tory Medical Clique

By MALCOLM McEWEN

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A sharp re-

buff has just been administered to

one of Great Britain's most en-

trenched reactionary groups, the

medical bureaucrats of the British

Medical Association who have been

leading a campaign against the

government's proposed National

Health Service.

Having claimed support of their members to bolster this opposition, they decided to take a doctors' poll to buttress their position.

The result has been the opposite of what they expected. The doctors voted nearly two to one for a fully comprehensive scheme, rejecting the attempt to wreck it by exempting the wealthy upper 10 percent of the population.

FAVOR HEALTH SERVICE

They voted more than two to one in favor of health centers, and

came out against the buying and selling of medical practices.

It is true that a small majority of doctors (53 percent) said that they were opposed to the scheme as a whole, but their replies showed their opposition was due almost entirely to fears about administrative proposals.

Only half the doctors returned their ballots, and it is reasonable to suppose that the others did not feel strongly opposed to the government's proposals. Moreover, 52 percent of doctors serving with the armed forces favored the scheme as a whole.

The most serious obstacle in the way of a National Health Service has now been removed and the way is clear for the government to introduce this great reform in the knowledge that the people want it, and the doctors, with certain modifications, are prepared to work it.

News Capsules

While the Doctor's Away—

The shortage of doctors is not for two years after the Japanese invaded the island and who managed to survive the ordeal, used a lot of ingenuity in getting rescued. From a cave facing the sea, he signaled an American warship with an old mirror he had brought along with him. Result: he lived to tell his whole story—although his vocal cords were a bit stiff from not talking for two years.

Speaking of babies—74 babies arrived in San Francisco from Australia. They came with their mothers who were among the 295 Australian war brides recently landing on U. S. soil for the first time. Red Cross nurses lined up 74 prams for the occasion. The babies' fathers are still in the Pacific.

Chief Radioman George R. Tweed, who lived in the wilds of Guam family.

Axis prisoners, 226,416 of them, have been shipped to this country as a result of Allied offensives in France and Italy, the War Department has announced. They're being used for all kinds of work.

Although WAVES can't wear overseas ribbons because they're not permitted away from the U. S. coastline, one WAVE, Specialist Third Class Phyllis Eaton sports a European theatre ribbon with the full consent of the Navy. Reason: Specialist Eaton used to be a WAAC before the WAAC became the WAC. Specialist Eaton resigned at the changeover because of illness in her

Soldier Vote Redtape Snarls Distribution

The New York State War Ballot procedure is so complicated that it would take more than a year for ballots to reach the State's 900,000 servicemen and women, Kathleen McInerny Fahy, executive secretary of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee for the Servicemen's Vote, has announced.

Pointing to the announcement of William T. Simpson, chairman of the State War Ballot Commission, that 2,000 applications were received in one day, Mrs. Fahy said that, at that rate, 380 more days would be necessary to receive ballot applications from the remaining 760,000 uniformed voters. Mrs. Simpson admitted that only 200,000 have applied so far.

The campaign to make Gov. Dewey liberalize the State soldier vote law took a new turn last week as the citizens committee inserted large advertisements in the metropolitan newspapers. The ads, in the form of an open letter signed by Moss Hart, theatrical producer and chairman of the committee, were captioned—An Appeal to Governor Dewey On The Soldier Vote. They forthrightly questioned the governor on his statement that the State voting law is "simple" and they asked:

1. Why have only 130,000 applications for ballots been received?
2. Why did William T. Simpson declare that he expected no more than 250,000 servicemen to vote?

The governor can make it easier for the serviceman to vote, the committee said, by "permitting anyone to apply for ballots to be sent to servicemen, by extending the time limit for receiving ballots, and by broadening the law to include the merchant marine, the USO and Red Cross workers."

Thomas Asks Pacific Control

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP).—Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D-U.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee tonight called for either direct U. S. control of a "true trusteeship" by some small nation of the Pacific Islands.

He said these islands logically would be among "the other bases, nearer to Japan than Hawaii lies," which President Roosevelt said Saturday night the United States must control in the "years of proof" before Japan can be trusted to help maintain world peace.

"Japan has lost her right to be trusted," Thomas said in an interview. "Having once been made one of the five leading nations of the world, she has not lived up to that trust."

Thomas, an expert on the Far East who lived many years in Japan as a Mormon missionary, said that if the United States did not herself take over or administer the Jap-mandated islands, the only alternative would be to allow a small nation like Australia, New Zealand or Canada to become trustee under the United Nations.

Charge Tory Clique Killed Kilgore Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP).—Sen. Carl A. Hatch, (D-N. M.) charged tonight that a Republican minority which "has controlled the Senate for the past two years" refused to permit Sen. Walter F. George, D., Ga., to work out a broader and more generous demobilization bill.

George's bill passed the Senate Friday by a 55-19 vote which swamped the opposing Murray-Kilgore Bill, backed by organized labor.

Hatch, a Murray-Kilgore supporter, asserted that "for the past two years the Republican minority, aided by certain elements among the Democrats, has controlled the United States Senate."

R. J. Thomas Pamphlet Tells Why Average Family Must Vote FDR

By HARRY FANJARU

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—The American people have a simple choice to make in the 1944 elections, says R. J. Thomas, in a neat little pamphlet just issued by the Education Department of the CIO United Auto Workers Union.

"Either we go back to a Hoover economy of 'normalcy'—in which breadlines were normal, unemployment was normal and union-busting was normal; or we go forward to President Roosevelt's economy of the Second Bill of Rights—in which every man and woman, 'regardless of station, race or creed,' has the right to a decent income, a decent home and adequate medical care, a good education and real economic security."

The pamphlet entitled *Choosing Tomorrow*, illustrated attractively, is packed with facts which, if utilized extensively, can be made an effective weapon against the Hoovers, the Deweys, the Dieses and the Gerald L. K. Smiths in the 1944 election campaign.

The author is not content with generalities. He tells the average American worker, farmer, business man what a \$150,000,000,000 economy would do to him.

THE JONES FAMILY

Take, for instance, the Jones family of four, which had an income of \$1,404 in 1936. With an income of \$2,700 a year in the post-war era, based on the \$150,000,000 production level, each member of the Jones family—husband, wife and two kids—would get:

"Twenty-one pounds or better a year instead of 14; five pounds of fresh peas instead of two; seven pounds of bacon instead of 4½; 14 pounds of fresh tomatoes instead of 6½; 5½ pounds of oranges instead of 3½; 16½ pounds of grapefruit instead of 6½; 17 pounds of lettuce instead of 7; 14 pounds of chicken instead of 8 and they would be able to spend \$259 worth of clothing every year instead of \$124."

At the \$2,700 income level, Thomas points out that "44 per cent of all families will own their own

Dorothy Loeb is on vacation. Her column *Union Lookout* will be resumed upon her return.

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by Howard Fast

Author of *Citizen Tom Paine*

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The Average Family As UAW Head Sees It

In the pamphlet *Choosing Tomorrow* president R. J. Thomas of the United Auto Workers, presents a picture of what workers can expect should the clock be turned back to the days of Hooverism after the war. In 1936, after the nation had pulled itself out of the darkest depths of the depression, the average family of four was earning \$1,404. A national income of \$150,000,000,000 would provide \$2,700 for the same family. In bread and butter terms, this means, annually:

	Postwar	1936 Income Possibility
Butter	14 lbs.	21 lbs.
Fresh peas	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
Bacon	4½ lbs.	7 lbs.
Tomatoes	6½ lbs.	14 lbs.
Oranges	33½ lbs.	54½ lbs.
Grapefruit	6½ lbs.	16½ lbs.
Lettuce	7 lbs.	17 lbs.
Chicken	8 lbs.	14 lbs.
Clothing	\$124	\$258

Leaders Join Anti-Bias Group

Two hundred and fifty Americans have joined the National Committee Against Persecution of the Jews, the committee announced yesterday. Their invitations were extended by Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, chairman of the committee.

Function of the committee, to which the new members will lend their names and energies, is the carrying-on of a national educational campaign against discrimination. Justice Murphy said. He warned that bigotry holds an inherent danger to democracy and that attacks on Jewish citizens must be stopped or their inciters will spread them to other groups.

On the organizing committee are Justice Murphy, chairman; Wendell L. Willkie, vice chairman; Vice President Henry A. Wallace, Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts; Walter S. Goodland, Governor of Wisconsin; the Right Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, president of Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of the Union Theological Seminary; Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Among the 250 who have joined are: Frederick L. Allen, editor of Harper's Magazine; Miss Fern Babcock of the National Student Council; YWCA; the Rev. George B. Ford of Columbia University; Mrs. Florence I. Harriman; the Rev. John La Farge, S.J.; Henry R. Luce of Time, Inc.; the Right Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of New York; the Rev. John Howard Melish of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary; W. L. White; Philip Wylie, and Owen D. Young.

Notice to Subscribers

CHANCE OF ADDRESS:

If you are moving to a new address, please give us two weeks notice of the address change. When sending notice please include old and new address.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

ALLOW TWO WEEKS FOR ENTRY
All soldiers, with APO numbers, are required to send us personal, written requests, if they desire subscriptions.

Transport Union Maps Showdown Fight With Lewis

A quick showdown with John L. Lewis' District 50, catch-all branch of the unaffiliated United Mine Workers, is planned by the CIO Transport Workers Union. This announcement was made by William Grogan, secretary of the TWU local in New York, after an officers' meeting Saturday.

"District 50 is not a legitimate labor organization and has no concern about wages, hours and working conditions," Grogan said. "District 50 is trying to raid the Transport Workers Union for ulterior motives—as part of John L. Lewis' anti-Roosevelt, anti-war politics."

On Thursday, Aug. 10, at the informal hearing before the State Labor Relations Board, Grogan and the union's general counsel, Harry Sacher, waived the right to demand formal hearings and to challenge District 50's petition and the alleged authorization cards from Third Avenue Transit employees. According to Grogan, spokesmen for District 50 wanted to postpone the balloting. The TWU insisted on speed in order to give the union ample time to negotiate a new agreement to replace the present contract which expires Sept. 30. Aug. 29 was set as the date on which Third Avenue Transit employees will vote to retain the TWU or switch to District 50.

An interesting sidelight of the proceedings before the State Labor

Relations Board, according to Grogan, was the opposition by District 50's representatives to the TWU request that Third Ave. Transit employees in the armed forces be permitted to vote. That question was left for decision by the SLRB.

"Although District 50 asked for the election," Grogan stated, "they tried to stall and delay until the end of September or October. They know District 50 hasn't got a chance to win, but they want to cause as much disruption as possible."

The Transport Workers Union will stand on its record of seven years, during which the 3,100 employees of the Third Ave. Transit System gained pay increases amounting to an average of \$1,103 a year, paid vacations, six paid holidays, paid reporting time, swing time and sick leave, and innumerable improvements in conditions that have transformed their jobs from virtual slavery to the status of American workers. We will dare District 50 to reveal its record of lost strikes, hooliganism and disruption among milk farmers and among industrial workers of every kind and description."

UE Officials to See Taft in Protest Against GI Ban Law

Officials of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, representing 700,000 war workers, are planning a conference with Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) to protest the "Taft amendment" to the Soldier Vote law which bars distribution of political news to members of the Armed Forces, it was announced by the Union today.

The announcement was made by James McLeish, chairman of the Union's National Servicemen's and Veterans' committee. One specific condemnation of the amendment will be made based on facts, made public that a 162-page handbook on CIO political action work named the "UE Guide to Political Action," has been barred from official distribution to members of the Armed Forces.

In a letter sent today to Senator

Taft, Mr. McLeish, who is also president of his Union in the New York-New Jersey district representing 100,000 workers, stated in part:

GUIDE REJECTED

"Our men and women in the Service must be given the opportunity to vote and must also be given an opportunity to be informed of the technical procedure involved in voting and political action."

The "Guide" was rejected by the "Editions for the Armed Services, Inc.," which reprints books for use by the Army, on the basis of the Taft Amendment to the Soldier Vote Act.

McLeish cited favorable comment on the "Guide" in the Milwaukee Journal, by Blair Moodey of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Harry Hanson in the N.Y. World Telegram.

Union Congress, which meets toward the end of this month, will at that time reconsider the question of calling the world labor conference.

India Leader OKs Labor Unity Plan

LONDON, Aug. 13 (ALN)—S. A. Dange, president of the All-India Trades Union Congress, today expressed "full agreement" with the proposal of Ernie Thornton, secretary of the Australian Ironworkers and Munitions Workers Union, that a "skeleton world labor committee" should be convened immediately, simultaneously with the United Nations Conference on Security Organization in the Postwar World, opening in Washington, Aug. 21.

At the same time Dange, who came to London last June as an Indian delegate to the postponed world labor conference, declared that "there is in fact no reason why the world trade union conference should not be held immediately, either in England or the United States. The second front is now well on its way and the situation calling for postponement no longer exists."

It is believed likely that the general council of the British Trades

UOP Protests Gag On Wilson Film

Protesting the War Department's alleged ban on Army showings of the 20th Century-Fox film *Wilson*, the Screen Office and Professional Employees Guild, Local 109, UOPWA, CIO, appealed yesterday to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to use his influence in having the order rescinded. "This motion picture has been acclaimed by public figures, the general public, and the critics as one of the greatest and most important films ever produced," the letter said in part, adding that the union, with more than 500 members in the armed forces, does not want these and other former motion picture industry workers to be deprived of their privilege to see this picture which is of great educational and historical value."

Daily Worker

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WE CAN SAVE THEM



Hooverism Clouds the Future

LAST Friday's Senate vote substituting the George Vandenberg-Taft bill for the Kilgore-Truman-Murray reconversion measure, served notice upon the people of the United States that a coalition of Republicans and polltax Democrats is plotting to bring the country back to Hooverism.

This objective was plainly indicated by the speakers of the Tory bloc. But it is perhaps just that kind of plain talk that was needed really to rouse many citizens who did not dream that legislators could have the brazen gall that was shown by the Senate majority Friday.

The people of America will not take Hooverism. The marks of that tragic past are still evident in every home. And this is precisely what the George leave-it-to-the-states bill promises. Its backers, like Dewey, see a black future as inevitable and say that nothing could be done about it. The federal government has no responsibility to the millions of war workers who will lose employment in the transition, they say.

A House bill embodying the provisions of the Kilgore bill is sponsored by Rep. Emanuel Celler. This is the bill that gives us a program of reconversion towards an economy of full employment, abundance and decent living standards. All people—farmers, small and large business people just as the workers—want that type of economy. This is not a "CIO bill" as its enemies who want to narrow support for it, say. It is a people's bill.

Weaknesses shown until now should be corrected in the next stages of the fight for constructive reconversion. True, all labor groups are backing the Celler measure. But labor's unity upon it has not yet been shown to the public through a well-publicized joint AFL-CIO-Railroad Brotherhoods campaign. Moreover, efforts have not been strong enough to bring out the support of farmer and business groups for the bill. And above all, the people have not yet been roused to a realization that this is not something that could wait.

The Tories won last Friday, but they only won the first round. The issues are much clearer now. The pressure from the folks back home should be all the more vigorous for the bill in the House.

Who Provokes Strikes?

THE sudden spurt of strikes in recent weeks, most of them in vital war production areas, points to an alarming threat.

In the case of Philadelphia's race strike provocation was obvious even to the myopic observer. But provocation holds equally true in such cases as the midwest truck tieup which was due to flat refusal of the operators to comply with a War Labor Board order, or at Wright Aeronautical where the company exploited cutbacks to fire and then rehire workers at lower pay.

Who desires stoppages of production today?

Defeatists and disruptors of the war effort. Employers with whom a desire to weaken or discredit a union stands above everything. Native fascists who seize every opportunity to foster division along racial and religious lines. The atmosphere created by Hoover-Republicans and anti-Roosevelt Democrats against the Commander-in-Chief is encouraging the exploitation of strikes for political purposes.

The provocations are hatched or encouraged in the camps of these forces to the extent that backwardness among workers is not overcome, as in the case of Philadelphia, and to the extent that grievances are allowed to fester. But this happens to the extent that grievances are allowed to fester. And our War Labor Board, by its slowness, senseless rigidity and straightline thinking, is giving them all the ammunition they want. We need hardly say much on the head-in-the-sand policy on the Little Steel formula. So is the absence of a reconversion policy, and some assurance on the future, cause for much of the atmosphere in which Lewisites, Trotskyites and Klanlike racists thrive.

Those strikes are a serious threat to the current decisive military operations, they cloud labor's entire fine war record and they threaten seriously to undermine the good will labor must have among the people as a whole in its fight to ward off a Hooverite postwar.

Labor leaders who shrug their shoulders and say they cannot control their men are not living up to their responsibility. The real labor leader knows how to win his members for the right path. This must be the measure of leadership today because the enemies of labor are mustering every scheme they know of to provoke strikes.

Election Scene

The Million New Businessmen

by William Z. Foster

LAST Sunday Roelof Loveland, a war correspondent for the pro-Dewey, Cleveland Plain Dealer, had a piece in that paper in which he said that "the majority of the lads now fighting the war in France want to go into business for themselves. They are tired," says he, "of taking orders from other people." So far so good, but Mr. Loveland is troubled. "Just how," he ponders, "10,000,000 men can go into business for themselves is a little difficult to understand."



But the Plain Dealer's writing man should not be of such little faith. After all, the great party of which his paper is such an ardent supporter, could take care of this little chore—that is, if the American people will give it a chance to do so. After World War I a Republican Administration put vast numbers of ex-servicemen into business—selling apples—and it will do the same this time, only upon a much larger scale if Dewey and Bricker can kid the American people into electing them this coming November.

The Republican Party's platform is precisely adapted for putting the returned fighters out on the street corners of the nation's cities peddling apples. Its contempt for government planning and government works, its support of high tariffs, its irresponsible attitude towards full production and full employment, its contempt for Federal social insurance laws, its placing of the interests of the great monopolies above those of the rest of the nation, its perspective of a competitive grab-what-you-can on the international market—would, if they should become government policy, lead straight to another economic crash, but incomparably more devastating than that in the last war's aftermath. With millions of starving workers walking the streets, the door would then be wide open for another big expansion of the apple-selling busi-

ness, with the ex-servicemen having first choice.

Hoover—Exponent of Small (Apple) Business

A Dewey-Bricker Administration would be further facilitated in providing independent businesses (selling apples) for the millions of ex-servicemen by virtue of the fact that its leading figure, Mr. Herbert Hoover, has had a wealth of experience in this direction. He showed once before that he could put the country's whole economy out of business and, as Al Jolson says, "You haven't seen nothing yet." Just give Mr. Hoover another chance and he will make the economic crisis of the early thirties look like prosperity in comparison with the industrial paralysis he would bring about after this war.

Another striking feature of the Republican Party's apple-selling program of the past and of the future (if Dewey should get in) is that it demonstrates the genuineness of the "free enterprise" slogan of the forces behind Hoover, Dewey, et al. There are certain misguided persons in this country, notably Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who would have us believe that the Hooverites have no thought dearer to their hearts than protecting the profits of the monopolists. But this slander is effectively refuted by the hosts of independent apple-sellers, who were quite free of monopolistic tendencies, that Hoover's Republican Administration created after the last war and that Dewey's would conjure up in still larger numbers after this war if it were permitted to do so.

Rugged Individualism or Starving Americans

An additional advantage of the

Hooverite apple-selling business is that it validates another of Mr. Hoover's beloved slogans, namely the one calling for "rugged individualism." In the apple-selling of Mr. Hoover's regime we had, indeed, rugged individualism at its ruggedest. There was no question then about unemployment insurance and such effete and decadent legislation. It is true that several million people were half starved, but this was a minor matter in view of the larger fact that the sacred principles of rugged individualism, upon which our nation is solidly based, were not infringed upon.

But, of course, there are obstacles in the way of the Hoover-Dewey apple-selling program. In the first place, the American people, once burnt are twice shy, and are not inclined to give the Hooverites another chance to ruin the industries of the country. And then, too, the millions of soldiers and sailors, now busily saving our country from fascist slavery, don't seem to cotton to the perspective of peddling apples. Instead, they are talking about the maintenance of full production and jobs for all, and they also want the government, through a comprehensive system of social insurance, to protect them fully against the hazards of illness, old age, accidents, and unemployment in general.

All of which make it rather tough going for the Hoover apple-selling program of providing opportunities for the, according to Mr. Loveland, 10,000,000 ambitious men in our armed services who want to go into business on their own account.

Adam Lapin is on vacation. His column They're Saying in Washington will be resumed upon his return.

Worth Repeating

BALTIMORE SUN, in a lengthy review article on postwar prosperity for its big port city through extended trade with the Soviet Union, in its issue of July 29: The port of Baltimore, the railroads, that serve it and the industries in its metropolitan area are anticipating and planning for a heavy immediate postwar trade with Russia. The anticipations and plans were confirmed—not inspired—by the recent Russian trade predictions of Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who said, on his return from Russia, that the Soviet Union will offer a vast postwar market for American machinery if this country will extend long-term credits. The local plans and anticipations long antedated the Russian visit of Mr. Johnston. They are, in fact, a continuation of the rather successful efforts in that direction that were being made before the war and the contacts that have been kept throughout the struggle.

Change the World

THE recent race riot begun in Philadelphia by Coughlinite and other Nazi influences, reminded one again that Philadelphia is the city of William Penn and the Quakers.

Penn led the Quaker sectarians here from England, where they were being flogged, persecuted and dragged at cartails before jeering mobs.

The Quakers were branded and imprisoned like Jews or Levellers, yet William Penn, favorite at the British Court, joined these despised "Bolsheviks" and "Jews" and pleaded with the King for the grant of the vast American forest tract that later bore his name.

He is worthy of a place in the democratic pantheon beside Franklin, Jefferson or Lincoln. This gifted, handsome young aristocrat was a religious Communist and wrote many fine tracts against the evils he saw emerging even then from an unregulated industrialism.

WILLIAM PENN labored to avert in his forest colony any division of humanity into rich and poor, into exploiter and ex-



by Mike Gold

plotted. Though the world was not yet ready for his economics of brotherhood, or the experiment of socialized production, Penn preached it and tried to build a new and free American life upon such principles. His writings are eternally inspiring and well worth the modern Americans' reverent study.

On the race question particularly, Penn blazes like a pure star in our history.

He was uncompromising against all attempts to oppress the Negro, the Jew or even the American Indian.

In Penn's Woods no Indian was ever cheated or degraded as a lower race. Penn made solemn treaties with the Indian tribes and what is more, solemnly kept them. There were no Indian wars in colonial Pennsylvania, no massacres, hatreds, scalpings. The rich farmlands around Philadelphia were as safe as city streets.

Yes, racial harmony and equality was practiced in early Pennsylvania. The land was green, and fair, and fraternal under William Penn.

Herbert Hoover, a Quaker too, and one of

Home May Look the Same, Soldier, But Changes Have Taken Place

modern America's chief exponents of the sacred right of the hog to all the food in sight, would have hated Penn's Woods and called it a CIO plot to subvert America.

YET some of the old democratic Penn spirit seems to live among modern Quakers, despite a predominant Hooverism. That was a mighty seed planted by Penn in the free Forest. Shoots of it still come up fresh and green from unsuspected old stumps, and break through the smug and wealthy soil of established Quakerism.

In Nashville, Tenn., several weeks ago, young black and white students of both sexes sat down to breakfast together in an old red-brick house near Fisk University.

They were members of a Quaker work camp, volunteers building a recreation field for local Negroes, and practicing interracial living at the same time—in the deepest South.

It was one of the many small starts in such friendship between the Negro and white peoples. Many more will have to be repeated hundreds and thousands of times until the great running wound of the South has been healed. A few Quakers are sharing the great task, evidently they are worthy sons of Wil-

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Who Are Its Members?

Kansas City, Mo.
Editor, Daily Worker:

How about pointing the names of those persons known to be members of the Motion Picture Alliance? Actors, producers, etc. I, for one, do not want to patronize their films. We look to the film industry for education via documentary, historical, and biographical films, and for wholesome entertainment. There can be no progress with films which ignore the reactionary elements seeking to undermine the welfare of our nation, films which uphold the theory of "white supremacy" or tack a foreign name onto most comical characters. Nor can the actors who harbor these ideas gain or retain popularity. Let the people know.

E. L. S.

Those Helping O'Toole Campaign

Brooklyn,
Editor, Daily Worker:

I was reading the Daily Worker this morning and came across some names that you published in helping Congressman Donald L. O'Toole with his campaign and I must write and let you know that you omitted a name of a very active worker. The Victory Council on 20 Ave. and 68th St. was led by Ada Vladimer who canvassed day and night for O'Toole yet her name was not even mentioned. I know her because she canvassed by block and practically received the assurance of all of us that we are in back of O'Toole.

Mrs. Vladimer also started me with reading of the Daily Worker which I think is a very fine paper and also signed my husband and myself for the Labor Party.

MRS. SCHNAFERNAN.

Embarrassing Moment

Manhattan
Editor, Daily Worker:

There was an embarrassing moment at a "mass meeting" of the newly-formed Liberal Party the other night. The meeting was held at Dodge Hall, Teachers College and 50 were present. During the question period the point was raised as to whether the new party was taking proper measures to exclude Communists. A speaker answered that its by-laws forbade membership to them specifically. Somewhat abashed by so blunt an avowal, Mark Starr rushed into the breach to say that the new party was not so much anti-Communist but that it stood for noble and high principles. He didn't seem to want the divisive character of the Liberal Party to be acknowledged or discussed.

BEN ROBERTS.

"Intelligent."

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is an excerpt of a letter received from a friend of mine, who is a war correspondent, after he had received a copy of the "new" Daily Worker. He tells of showing it to a number of news men on the fighting front where he is located. The result:

"A lot of discussion ensued, pro and con and indifferent—with the amazing result that the verdict was the new edition is better than just good—it is intelligent."

IRENE H.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Page 7

Toward Freedom

WHEN interviewed recently by the N. Y. Herald Tribune (Aug. 12), Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, eminent Howard University sociologist, emphasized that "the fate of the Negro in American society is tied up with the fate of all American society."

This is a fundamental truth which Negro Americans would do well to ponder deeply. It is no less urgent that white Americans come quickly to realize that the converse of this premise is also true, that the fate of America as a whole may be determined decisively by the relations of the Negro people to the nation in the period immediately ahead.

Said Dr. Frazier, in discussing postwar perspectives:

"If the leaders of America will acknowledge that a tremendous revolution is taking place, that social planning is necessary, that full employment is necessary, then the Negro will benefit. But if we have a depression or inflation, it is possible that the Negro will be made the scapegoat, be thrown out of jobs, and that competition between white and Negroes will be set up, defined in racial terms."

NO BETTER current illustration of this general truth is to be found than in the congressional struggle for progressive reconversion legislation. The headline, apple-sealing, back-to-Hooverism-through-Dewey boys, despite certain concessions to progress, were



by Doxie Wilkerson

the victors in the Senate contest over the George and the Kilgore-Murray-Truman bills. If they triumph also in the House, and if their damage to postwar America is not subsequently repaired, then the masses of Americans are in for hard sledding and the Negro people face an extremely serious future.

The immediate effect of inadequate reconversion legislation and consequent mass unemployment would be to throw Negroes out of their new wartime jobs and to deny them, especially in the South, any program of unemployment insurance benefits commensurate with decent living. But abject poverty and attendant illness would not be all. A postwar situation of sharp competition for jobs would tremendously enhance the virulent growth of anti-Negroism. A resurgence of riots, lynchings and probable total destruction of the Negro's wartime social and political gains would be a realistic expectation.

No better illustration of this fact is to be found than in the recent Philadelphia transit strike. The anti-Negroism which we have allowed to pollute our culture was there used as an effort to destroy legitimate unionism, to win partisan advantage in the coming elections, and to strike a terrific blow at our war effort. Our nation as a whole suffered grievously.

The technique used in Philadelphia can be repeated almost at will in our great metropolitan centers. Indeed, unless we uproot this explosive anti-Negroism from our land, and soon, it could serve exceedingly well the aims

of an emergent American fascism.

FROM this point of view, too, the congressional fight on reconversion takes on added significance. One of the main reasons the polltaxers teamed up with the Republicans to defeat the Kilgore-Murray-Truman bill is to avoid the necessity of paying liberal unemployment benefits to unemployed southern Negroes, thereby creating a situation wherein their labor can be commanded for little or nothing.

As in this and many other instances in the past, the issue of Negro rights will rise up repeatedly to bedevil a nation eager and determined to fashion a decent society upon the ruins of this war. Unless it is resolved fundamentally, once and for all, trade unions may find their ranks split wide open and their bargaining efforts defeated time and again; reaction may be elected to the White House and to Congress in the fall; complete victory in war may be prevented; and, indeed, the whole new world which is being born out of this people's war may be doomed to a premature death.

It is important for Negroes to realize that their continued march toward freedom depends upon firm alliance with labor and other progressive forces which are struggling for a new day for the common man. It is no less important for white trade unionists and other progressives to learn quickly, as many have not, that the achievement of the main goals for which they strive is now possible only through the destruction of the anti-Negro discriminations which hamper the progress of all men.

Does the GOP Mean to Terrorize Jewish Voters?

By ABRAHAM CHAPMAN

Gov. Dewey's statements on Ham Fish and Gerald L. K. Smith have not dismissed the question of odious, anti-Semitic tactics by Dewey's supporters and campaign managers. Dewey's "slap-on-the-wrist" to Fish, on the eve of the primaries, was a perfect example of "too little and too late." The Governor criticized Fish's injection of the religious and racial issue into the elections, but skirted the real meaning of Fish's statement, just as he tries to skirt all major questions with a pose of wise, all-knowing double-talk.

The fact of the matter is that Ham Fish's statement declaring that the Jews are lined up behind Roosevelt is not an accidental or isolated incident. From reports that we have received from Illinois, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, it is apparent that the reactionary Republicans are consciously and studiously developing a campaign of intimidation and terrorization against the Jewish citizens. Ham Fish and other Republican campaigners are in effect saying that they view the Jewish citizens as a racial or religious block, that they are counting Jewish votes and expect the Jews

to distribute their votes between both parties. They are echoing the familiar charge of the fascist and anti-Semitic periodicals that Roosevelt is the candidate of the Jews and the Communists.

DEWEY SILENT

Governor Dewey had nothing to say about this obnoxious and un-American attempt to obstruct and sabotage the free choice of the electorate at the polls through intimidation and terrorization. Even though Dewey claims a monopoly on youth, he is not so young as to be unaware of past election campaigns. This issue is not entirely new one, and Dewey was duty-bound to voice his stand on the reactionary Republican un-American campaign among the Jews.

The current (August) issue of "Opinion," a monthly magazine edited by Stephen S. Wise, has something pertinent to say about this question. The magazine obviously went to press before Fish's anti-Semitic statement about the Fallsburgh Jews and Dewey's belated comment on Fish. Stephen Wise's journal points out:

"Opinion is never partisan in the area of divisive political questions of American life. Nevertheless, it has not forgotten the time

four years ago when, under certain pressures, it was crassly sought to prevent American Jews from voting for Roosevelt, lest it be alleged that there was an "almost unanimous Jewish pro-Roosevelt vote." Opinion cried out in 1940 against the insincerity of those who wished to terrorize many Jews away from their instinctive or reasoned Presidential choice. We trust that this adventure in the field of terrorization will not again be attempted.

Should it be, Opinion will speak as it spoke before on behalf of the fundamentals of fair play and the freedom of political choice."

TERRORIZATION DRIVE

Since the editors of Opinion wrote their editorial, the evidence accumulates that the reactionary Republicans are developing their campaign of terrorization at a greater fury than ever before. The New York Daily News editorially expressed the anti-Semitic Ham Fish thesis some time ago. Westbrook Pegler, one of Dewey's most vociferous pro-fascist supporters, wrote a column on Aug. 3 supporting and agreeing with the Ham Fish thesis. The Chicago Tribune on the same date editorially questioned the wisdom

(obviously the vote-getting wisdom) of Ham Fish's blunt statement but it defended Fish to the bitter end and attacked his critics. Not only newspapers campaigning for Dewey and Bricker but Republican managers are threatening the Jews. But nary a word from Dewey.

On the contrary, the Dewey machine has just completed an intensive drive to solidify its alliance with the discredited McCormick-Green Republican machine in Illinois, the machine which is first in the field in trying to terrorize the Jewish citizens. Dewey's campaign manager, Herbert Brownell Jr., spent four of the six days of his recent mid-western trip in strengthening the Dewey ties with the McCormick-Green boys.

Further, all of the pro-fascist, anti-Semitic forces in America are rallying behind the banner of Dewey and Bricker—with nary a word of protest from Mr. Dewey.

The fact is that not all Jews are for Roosevelt, but the anti-Semitic cavalcade in support of Dewey and the reactionary Republican attempt to intimidate Jews, will convince patriotic Americans, including the Jews, that America needs Roosevelt and Truman.

"Intelligent."

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is an excerpt of a letter received from a friend of mine, who is a war correspondent, after he had received a copy of the "new" Daily Worker. He tells of showing it to a number of news men on the fighting front where he is located. The result:

"A lot of discussion ensued, pro and con and indifferent—with the amazing result that the verdict was the new edition is better than just good—it is intelligent."

IRENE H.

Dewey Gets New (and Obvious) Support ---

Pro-Nazi Finns See in GOP Candidate a Friend

Republican presidential aspirant Thomas E. Dewey's latest friends to join his bandwagon are a group of Nazi-minded Finnish gentlemen who recently set up an outfit called Friends of Finland for Dewey Committees.

An examination of the past record and activities of some of the leaders of the committee give an insight into the real nature of the Finnish committee. The top committee members are notorious for their hatred of our fighting ally, the Soviet Union and all have intimate connections with the now departed, but not lamented Finnish Ambassador to the U. S. Hjalmar Procope.

MR. OSCAR LARSEN

The so-called Friends of Finland for Dewey Committee elected former Republican Congressman from Duluth, Oscar Larson, as its chairman. Larson was a Finnish Consul



BARON MANNERHEIM

at Duluth until the U. S. Government closed the Finnish Consulate. He has been the leading spokesman for Nazi-Finnish Cooperation and was the leader of a delegation that visited Secretary of State Hull last spring on behalf of Finland, the delegation which had a conference with Herbert Hoover in New York before going to Washington. The delegation also met with Procope. Larson is a corporation lawyer for the U. S. Steel trust.

AND MR. HANNINEN

The finance secretary of the Committee is Rev. Vilho Hanninen, who has been one of the leading spokesmen for Nazi-minded Finnish policy, a personal friend of Minister Procope and was one of the organizers of the Finnish Lutheran congregation in Washington, which was sponsored by Minister Procope after the U. S. Government curtailed the movements of Finnish legation personnel.

Among the Committee members are Dr. V. K. Nikander, president of

the Suomi Opisto in Hancock, Michigan, closely linked with Finnish pro-Nazi propaganda and recruited "volunteers" to fight in the Finnish army in 1939-40.

PRO-NAZI HONKONEN

Among those participating in the meeting was Jallu Honkonen, who used it to publish a rabid pro-Nazi newspaper in the heydays of Hitler—called the Fitchburgin Sanomat. He was the leader of the Committee that recruited volunteers for Finland in 1939-40.

All the participants at the meeting were people who have been closely linked with Republicans in the past and have been linked in Procope's propaganda net among the Finnish Americans. They hope to elect Dewey, because they believe what Calumet, Michigan, Finnish newspaper Valvoja said in its editorial of April 19, that if Dewey was elected as president, the Finns

hope for a compromise peace which would give them the possibility to retain Karelia. Since then Karelia has been freed from the yoke of Finnish fascists, but they still are hopeful that Germany can hold out until Dewey is elected as president and "America will get a capable Secretary of State and a positive foreign policy."

SUPPORT QUESTIONABLE

The Committee stated in its release that they will work to establish local Friends of Finland Committee to support the election of Dewey. But it is very questionable how much support this Hoover-inspired committee will get among the Finnish Americans. It was noticeable that not one of the representatives of the Central Cooperative Wholesale or the leaders of the Raivaaja and the Finnish America League for Democracy were present at the meeting.

Lublin Extermination Camp Called 'Worst Yet' by Writer

By ROMAN KARMEN

Soviet War Correspondent

LUBLIN, Poland, Aug. 11 (Delayed) (UP).—In the course of all my travels into liberated territory I have never seen a more abominable sight than "Maidan" near Lublin, Hitler's notorious Vernichtungslager—extermination camp—where more than half a million European men, women and children were massacred.

"Baby Yar," the Kiev graveyard of some 100,000 civilians was a country cemetery compared with Maidan. Even now when SS Guards no longer call to each other from the watchtowers and there are no more barking dogs, I cannot believe my own eyes walking through Maidan, officially known as Dachau Concentration Camp No. 2. This was not a concentration camp; it was a gigantic murder plant.

Save for 1,000 living corpses the Red Army found when it entered, no inmate escaped from here alive. Yet full trains daily brought thousands here from all parts of Europe to be coldly, brutally massacred.

HUGE CREMATORIUM

Groups of 100 people would be brought here to be burned almost alive. They already had been stripped and then chlorinated in special gas chambers adjoining. The gas chambers contained some 250 persons at one time. They were closely packed in a standing position so that after they suffocated from the chlorine they still remained standing.

Executioners then would enter, remove the suffocated victims, some of whom still stirred feebly and place the bodies in special carts. The carts were dumped into a roaring furnace heated to 1,500 degrees centigrade.

The whole thing was organized with diabolical efficiency. The victims' charred bones and ashes were moved into an adjoining department where an incredible process went on. These human bones were mechanically pulverized, placed inside large tin cans and shipped back to Germany for fertilizing the German fields.

DIABOLICAL SET-UP

It is difficult to believe it myself but my eyes cannot deceive me. I see the human bones, lime-barrels, chlorine pipes and furnace machinery. I see the enormous dumps of shoes, sandals and slippers in men's, women's and children's sizes bearing the trademarks of a dozen European countries. The walls of one room collapsed under the weight of these shoes which the Germans were salvaging for their

Dead or Alive, Himmler Screamed —But Kolpak Kept on Killing Nazis

When Soviet troops came last week to the oil fields of the Galicia they found them utterly devastated. But this was not because the Germans had scorched the earth. It was the lasting result of a bold guerilla foray a year ago led by a new epic hero: Kolpak of the Ukraine. Trekking over steppes and through forests from his native Ukraine, this 62-year-old commander had led 1,000 bold men through Nazi-held territory to wreck the Galician oil wells upon which Hitler was counting heavily.

In this story that follows, John Gibbons resumes his account of Kolpak's saga, the first part of which appeared in the Daily Worker on Saturday, Aug. 12.

By JOHN GIBBONS

MOSCOW, Aug. 13.—Hitler entrusted Himmler with the job of smashing Kolpak. A crack SS division was told to encircle and crush the daring guerillas. A reward of 500,000 marks was offered for Kolpak, dead or alive.

After this "victory" the Germans littered the countryside with leaflets which boasted to the population "the annihilation" of Kolpak's guerillas.

Quick-witted Kolpak took advantage of the "victory" leaflets to slip through the "relaxing" garrisons. By splitting his forces into seven groups, each taking a different route, Kolpak and his men retraced their steps and reached their headquarters with no serious mishap.

ONE THOUSAND MILES

Gen. Sidor Kolpak, twice decorated Hero of the Soviet Union, is a genuine people's hero.

When the Germans invaded the Ukraine in 1941, the then 60-year-old Kolpak was mayor of a little Ukrainian town, Putivsk. His wife and daughter left Putivsk along with other refugees when the Germans drew near. Their train was bombed and since then nothing has been heard of them. His only son, Pavel, was killed defending Kiev.

Mayor Kolpak left his office in the town council to fight the Germans in the forests. At first he headed a couple of dozen fearless patriots. Day by day, however, their number grew. Arms accumulated from ambushed enemy columns and in less than a year he commanded a guerilla army several thousand strong.

Known everywhere as Kolpak of the Ukraine, this hero of the Carpathian raid, with his guerillas is now fighting the enemy at Warsaw's approaches.

Case of Indicted Pro-Fascist Aides of King Carol Up for Action

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—The case of the three pro-fascist Romanian agents who were indicted in November, 1942, for violating the anti-espionage law and for failing to register as foreign agents is finally up for decision in Federal Court.

Louis M. Hopping, assistant United States attorney, has filed a motion in Federal Court here which will be acted upon by Judge Edward J. Moinet tomorrow.

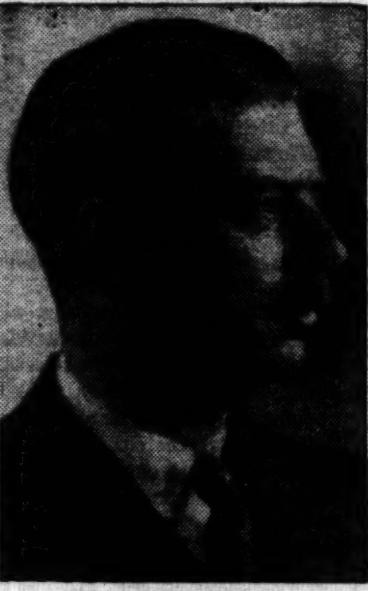
The motion contains 138 questions directed to former King Carol of Romania, the betrayer of the Romanian people, and 39 exhibits (telegrams, photographs and letters) bearing the signature "Carol R" addressed to his chief agent Rev. Gherie Moraru, of St. Peter's and Paul's Romanian Orthodox Church of Dearborn.

With Moraru were also indicted Rev. Stefan Oprenau of St. George's Romanian Orthodox Cathedral and George Zamfir, editor of the deceased Glasul Rojanesc (The Romanian Voice), a pro-fascist and attorney pointed out, received \$13,000 charged with being agents of Moraru.

ASKS TRIAL DATE

Hopping declares that the pro-fascist agent Moraru tried to have Carol recognized as the Romanian government-in-exile, hoping thereby to get some of the \$80,000,000 Romanian funds confiscated by the U. S. Government.

The authorities have in their possession the files of the Glasul Ro-



KING CARL

manesc and the Free Romanian, another Carolist pro-fascist monthly periodical, which were published with the money supplied by the treacherous King.

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notice for the Daily and The Worker are \$56 per line (8 words to 1 line—lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 noon. Far Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight

Manhattan

REVIEW OF THE WEEK at 8:10 p.m. Kumar Gosha, author of "The People of India," will discuss and analyze the major events of the week. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., at 16th St., 50c.

SPARKS FLY ACROSS the Footlights—Willie Waldorf, N.Y. Post about new Broadway hit "Anna Lucasta." Theater parties can be arranged at Variety Programs (TWO Concert Bureau), 80 Fifth Ave. AL 4-2321.

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Veteran's Aid

By WORLD WAR II VET

Several inquiries have come across the desk on how veterans can improve their educational status and how loans are obtainable under the GI Bill of Rights. A summary of the education and loan planks of the GI bill answers these \$64 questions.

On education, the bill provides that any vet who was not 25 years of age when entering the service is entitled to a minimum of one year's schooling at government expense. He may enter any approved elementary school, trade or technical institution, college or graduate school. The vet may elect his course of education or training.

Education or training institutions shall include:

All public or private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults.

Business schools and college, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions.

Business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under supervision.

Free tuition will be provided by the government; also text books, classroom supplies, laboratory fees, athletic assessments or any other campus fees. All expenses, with the exception of room and board, will be subsidized by the government, not to exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year. In addition, the veteran will receive an allowance of \$50 a month if he is single, or \$75 a month if he has one or more dependents.

At the end of one year, if the veteran has shown satisfactory progress, he will be entitled to three more years of education.

Those who were over twenty-six years when they entered the service will receive the same benefits if they can show that their education was delayed, interrupted, impeded or interfered with by their military service.

A veteran must go to school or college within two years after discharge or two years after the war ends, whichever is the later. Education must be completed within seven years after the end of the war.

On loans:

Veterans are entitled to assistance in obtaining a loan for the purpose of purchase or construction of homes, farms and business property.

Applications may be made within two years after discharge, or before the end of the war, whichever is later, but in no event more than five years after the termination of the war, to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the guarantee by the Administrator of not to exceed 50 per centum of a loan desired by the veteran for any of the foregoing purposes.

The foregoing amount guaranteed shall not exceed \$2,000. Interest on the guarantee for the first year will be paid by the Administrator. Interest on the guarantee shall bear interest at the rate not exceeding 4 per cent per year. No security for the guarantee is required. The amount guaranteed is to be paid in full within twenty years.

Mass. CPA Signs 10-Week Air Series

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The Communist Political Association of Massachusetts today announced that it had contracted for a series of 10 weekly broadcasts over Station WHDH in Boston.

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GROPPERGRAMS



Doctors say that running is good for the figure; Hitlerites are finding that out.

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Ban Digest at Puerto Rico 'U'

Readers Digest has been barred from use by the English Department of the University of Puerto Rico, the newsletter in fact reveals today in a communication from its San Juan correspondent.

Many professors had signed an open letter protesting specifically Max Eastman's article in the July, 1943 Readers Digest entitled "Let's Face the Facts about Russia."

After discussion, the English faculty agreed the magazine was "not suitable" and discontinued an order for 700 copies four times a year.

Rochester AFL for FDR, Trounces Deweyites

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The AFL Central Trades and Labor Council here last night endorsed President Roosevelt for a fourth term after defeating an attempt by Dewey forces to stave off action. The delegates, acting on a resolution of council president Anthony A. Capone's own Teamsters Joint Council, also carried an endorsement of Senator Robert F. Wagner.

The fight to prevent the endorsement of FDR was spearheaded by none other than Henry D. O'Connell, Dewey appointee, Industrial Commissioner for the State Labor Department and for 14 years president of the Rochester Central Trades & Labor Council until forced into retirement by Capone last January. O'Connell trotted out all the GOP arguments against "the indispensable man" and the threat of "dictatorship" in a vain attempt to swing the delegates' votes for his boss in Albany. Echoing the reactionary line of William Hutcheson to keep the AFL out of the political campaign, O'Connell said, "The best thing for you to do is to leave the matter dormant."

Quickly picking up his challenge were a number of delegates including Mario Ventura, Printing Pressmen, Arthur Battams, Carpenters Union, Joseph Vecchio, Motion Pictures Operators, and Michael Mungovan of the Stagehands Union who is also a vice president of the State Federation of Labor.

Veteran labor observers saw in

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LOW DOWN

Baseball Manager's Role Greatly Overestimated

Nat Low

In the early part of the season the popular, if not too successful, Jimmy Dykes made a crack that caused a good deal of discussion among baseball men, re Joe McCarthy being a pushbutton manager. In simple terminology, this meant the Yankee pilot had nothing to do but sit in the cool of the dugout and watch his talented men win ball games, pennants and world series.

As was to be expected, square-jawed, quiet McCarthy didn't take well to the charge of Dykes, but, although he steamed a-plenty, he refrained from making a counter-blast.

However, most New York baseball writers took up the cudgel for McCarthy, and for days the papers carried glowing commentaries on the man's genius as a baseball strategist, despite the fact he has always had considerable talent to begin with.

The majority of these eulogies ended with admonition to "see what McCarthy does this year with all his stars gone." They promised the Yanks would win the flag again and thereby place McCarthy's genius on a foundation that would easily resist such remarks as that of the irreverent Mr. Dykes.

Well, that was many months ago, and the season the pro-McCarthy forces referred to is already well gone and the flag race decided. And what does it show? Simply that the Yanks are hopelessly out of the race and struggling with might and main to finish as high as third place.

Rated strictly off this year's performance, one couldn't claim extraordinary genius for McCarthy. True, he didn't have much of an infield to work with and possessed an outfield famous for its ineptitude. But he did have a splendid pitching staff and—from time to time—some mighty potent hitting, although of inconsistent character.

Would the Yanks' 1944 record, then, justify Dykes' appraisal of McCarthy's ability?

I think McCarthy's job this year only serves to highlight the true relation of a manager to his ball club. Frankly, I have long been of the opinion that a baseball manager's role is overestimated. I don't think any team has ever won a pennant solely because there is so little basic difference between the amount of baseball strategy managers are capable of.

After all is said and done, once a ball game gets under way the game is in the hands of the men on the field. The manager can shift a batting order, or reshuffle his pitching rotation, or put in a pinch hitter at a vital moment—but he cannot control anything beyond that. The pitcher of his selection must have his stuff, the pinch hitter must be able to hit the pitch coming to him, and so on.

The manager's basic role on a team is one of general advice and theory to improve, but not to create, talent.

Thus, in the years before the war, McCarthy won a lot of pennants with the Yankees because the Yanks were the best club in the league—by far. McCarthy had little to do with the innate ability of Joe DiMaggio or Spud Chandler, although he unquestionably was able to perfect to a higher degree the consummate talents of these two men, among many others.

But I doubt if the Yanks would have lost the pennant in those years if they were managed by Billy Southworth, Bill McKechnie, Leo Durocher, Jimmy Dykes, Joe Cronin or practically any other pilot you could name.

They wouldn't have lost the flags in those years simply because the manager's role in baseball is just not important enough to alter the basic talent or lack of talent of the men who compose the team.

As for McCarthy's ranking as a manager as a result of the club's showing this year, it should serve to prove that McCarthy is not quite the genius he was generally supposed to be.

The 1944 Yanks simply didn't have a pennant in them this season—with or without Mr. McCarthy.

Joe McCarthy is neither a genius nor a pushbutton manager.

The Baseball Roundup

MONDAY MORNING WASH

by Phil Gordon

Over the week-end President Ed Barrow of the Yanks put a definite stop to all rumors that the Bronx ball club had been sold. However, Barrow's formal announcement that "the Yankees have not been sold" and will not be sold until after the season closes—if that's not preclude the possibility of such a deal being in the offing. As a matter of fact, the Yank prez's statement "so far we have not received an authentic bid from anybody" admits to the contrary.

Most prominently mentioned as bidding for the club are Lt. Col. Larry MacPhail, former Dodger president; Capt. Dan Topping and his wife, Sonja Henie.

Bill Southworth, who bids fair to become the first National League manager since John G. McGrath to win three straight pennants, became the first St. Louis Cardinal mentor to receive a two-year contract from prez Sam Breadon.

Southworth, who signed to manage the club through 1945 and 1946, stands an excellent chance to lead his team to more 100 games won in each of three straight seasons. With 75 victories already to their credit, the Cards, who are spreading the field at a .728 clip, need only to break even in the next 51 encounters to achieve this honor.

When it comes to club batting, the St. Louis Brownies are resting in seventh place with a .253 average. And when it comes to club fielding, the Brownies are hanging on the fifth slot with a .971 figure.

Yet, in the only important over-all department of league standings, the St. Louis outfit is resting comfortably in first place, thank you, with a cozy 6½ game lead over their nearest contenders, the Boston Red Sox.

Dixie Walker of the Brooklyn Dodgers is .001 ahead of the Cards Stan Musial in their two-man race for the NL batting title. The Flatbush's figure is .355.

Yankees Win, Dodgers, Giants Lose Openers

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First game:
NEW YORK 010-100-010-3 9 1
Cincinnati 030-000-10x-4 9 1
Fischer, Hansen (8) and Lombardi; Shoun and Mueller.

First game:
Boston 010 000 000—1 5 1
Pittsburgh 220 000 31x—8 12 2
Tobin and Masi; Sewell and Lopez.

First game:
BROOKLYN 000 010 000—1 6 0
St. Louis 000 400 00x—4 9 0
Sunkel, Warren (8) and Owen; Lanier and W. Cooper.

First game:
Philadelphia 010 101 000—3 8 1
Chicago 000 002 000—2 7 2
Lee, Karl (6) and Sea, Peacock (7); Chipman and Kreitner.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

FIRST GAME

Chicago 001 000 000—1 5 2
NEW YORK 104 002 30x—10 9 1
Dietrich, Haynes (8) and Tresh; Queen and Hemley.

First game:
Detroit 000 000 010—1 3 1
Philadelphia 000 110 31x—6 12 1
Newhouse, Beck (7) and Mooty (8) and Richards; Black and Hayes; Garbari (8).

First game:
St. Louis 203 000 010 000 0—6 14 0
Boston 101 210 001 00000—7 14 0
Muncie, Caster (7) and Turner; Ryba, Hausmann (4), Barrett (9), Cecil (10) and Wagner, Partee (10).

Cleveland 000-000-001—1 5 0
Washington 011-000-00x—2 9 0
Bagby and Rosar; Haefner and Ferrell.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Ke. WHIN—1050 Ke.
WEAF—650 Ke. WNEW—1150 Ke.
WOR—710 Ke. WLBB—3150 Ke.
WJZ—770 Ke. WOV—1250 Ke.
WNYC—830 Ke. WWD—1350 Ke.
WABC—880 Ke. WBNY—1450 Ke.
WINS—1000 Ke. WQXR—1550 Ke.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00 WEAF—Road of Life
WOR—News—Prescott Robinson
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Honeymoon Hill
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
11:15 WEAF—Vic and Sade
WOR—Jimmy Fidler—Talk
WABC—Second Husband
11:30 WEAF—Star Playhouse
WOR—Quiz Wizard
WJZ—News; Cliff Edwards, Songs
WABC—Bright Horizon
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
11:45 WEAF—David Harum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00 WEAF—News Reports
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15 WEAF—Talk—Maggie McNellis
WOR—Jerry Wayne, Songs
WABC—Big Sister
12:30 WEAF—U. S. Navy Band
WOR—News; Juke Box Music
WJZ—News; Farm Home Makers
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45 WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00 WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—News; Jack Berch, Songs
WJZ—Leon Henderson, News
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15 WJZ—Woman's Exchange Show
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30 WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News
1:45 WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—American Woman's Jury
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00 WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Talk—Martha Deane
WJZ—News—Walter Kieran
WABC—Portia Faces Life
2:15 WEAF—Today's Children
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Joyce Jordan
2:30 WEAF—Women in White
WOR—News; Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Ladies Be Seated
WABC—Young Dr. Malone
2:45 WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Perry Mason
3:00 WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Real Stories
WJZ—Morton Downey, Songs
WABC—Mary Martin
3:15 WEAF—Ma Perkins
WOR—Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ—Hollywood Star Time
WABC—Tina and Tim
3:30 WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—News—Bob Trout
3:45 WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—The High Places
4:00 WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad

From the Press Box

Mel Queen Impressive In Debut; Other Notes

by C. E. Dexter

Young Mel Queen, a husky rookie just up from Newark, had himself quite a major debut at the Yankee Stadium yesterday as a crowd of 30,000 fans saw him turn back the Chicago White Sox in the opening game of a twin bill, 10-1.

Queen gave up only five hits and impressed observers with his fast ball which takes a sharp rise as it reaches the plate.

The rookie's successful debut was the only positive note in the long and terribly hot afternoon at the Stadium for Hank Borowy was shelled something fierce in the second game for three runs in the first inning and six more in the third. The Sox were leading 9-0 at the end of three frames.

The Yanks got some good hitting in the first contest, with Russel Derry clouting a fourth inning homer with the bases loaded—the second Yank to do it this season.

Snuffy Stirnweiss walked in the first inning and stole second and singled in the seventh and again swiped second. It was his 35th and 36th steals of the year.

The Browns, in the first game of their important series with the Red Sox, lost the opening game of a twin bill in thirteen innings, 7-6. The Sox are now 5½ games behind the league-leaders.

The Giants lost their fifth straight to the Reds yesterday,

Radio Concerts

8:15-8:30 P.M., WABC (also FM)—Renee Resnik, soprano, and the Lynn Murray Orchestra and Chorus.
7:30-8 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Masterwork Hour.
8-9 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Symphony Hall.
8:30-9 P.M., WEAF (also FM)—Elio Pizzi, basso; the orchestra is conducted by Howard Barlow.
8:30-10 P.M., WNYC (FM to end)—Anniversary Symphony Concert, with Edwin MacArthur, conductor; Grace Castagnetta, pianist; Lucy Monroe, soprano, and Eric Madriguera, violinist-conductor, as soloists, from Central Park Mall.
9:00-9:30 P.M., WEAF (also FM)—Nelson Eddy, baritone, with the Armbruster

WABC—Service Time
4:15 WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Don Norman Show

4:25 WABC—Recorded Music
4:30 WEAF—Lorenz Jones Sketch
WOR—Stanley Orchestra; Winifred Smith, Earl Palmer, Songs

WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News

4:45 WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Scott Orchestra

5:00 WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don

WJZ—Terry and the Pirates

WABC—Eddie Dunn Show

5:15 WEAF—We Love and Learn
WOR—Chick Carter

WJZ—Dick Tracy

WQXR—E. M. Sternberger, News

5:30 WEAF—Just Plain Bill

WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix

WJZ—Jack Armstrong

WABC—Three Sisters, Songs

5:45 WEAF—Front Page Farrell

WOR—Superman

WJZ—Sea Hound

WABC—Wilderness Road

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00 WEAF—News Reports

WOR—Sydney Mosley, News

WJZ—News; Bruno Shaw

WABC—Quincy Howe, News

WQXR—Music to Remember

6:15 WEAF—Concert Music

WOR—Newspaper

WJZ—Ethel and Albert

WABC—Lynn Murray Orchestra

6:30 WOR—News—Frank Singler

WJZ—Who's War?—Sports Talk

WABC—Jeri Sullivan, Songs

6:40 WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern

6:45 WEAF—Lowell Thomas

WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax

WJZ—Henry J. Taylor, News

WABC—The World Today—News

6:55 WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News

7:00 WEAF—Johnny Mercer Show

WJZ—Horace Heidt Orchestra

WABC—I Love a Mystery

WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News

7:15 WEAF—News—John W. Vandervoort

WOR—The Answer Man

WABC—Dateline

WQXR—Five Star Final

7:30 WEAF—Roth Orchestra; Chorus

WOR—Louis Slob Show

WJZ—Lone Ranger

WABC—Bob Hawk Quiz Show

WMCA—Johannes Steel, News

7:45 WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn, News

8:00 WEAF—Cavalcade of America

WOR—Cecil Brown, News

WJZ—News Comments

Film Front

By David Platt

(David Platt is on vacation. During his absence Film Front will present guest columns from students and workers in film as well as letters from readers on "Movies I Would Like to See Produced in the Postwar Period." Following is a joint letter on postwar movies signed by Shirley Plinner, N. Lombard and Lynda Ronan of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Editor.)

Dear Mr. Platt:

A movie "Gallup" poll is an excellent idea, and one which we, the undersigned, have long desired. First of all, let there be no more two-feature presentations! One big feature is sufficient.

We would prefer a real avalanche of historical films, based upon our country's rich past; also those treating of the history of other countries to enable American audiences to partake of the glory of foreign lands to the east, west, north and south of us.

Indeed, let us learn how our neighbors live, what they eat, what they sing, their folk dances—and all their national culture interwoven and compared with ours. (Technicolor has a large field here.)

NATIONAL HEROES

We would also like to see the workings of democracy in a film either in short features or full-length pictures. Stories on national heroes, past and present. Sociological films for the postwar future.

Let the movie industry emphasize and re-emphasize racial equality, political justice, etc.

For short features there should be at least 20 minutes of news, as March of Time, educational shorts, as travelogues, scientific topics. Included among these should be light and serious musicals, cartoons, comedies. Of course, shorts would supplement the big features and fill the gap of the other undesirable double feature program.

It would be pleasant to see on



the screen folk dances of an international nature, folk music of all countries, period pictures.

This is just a rough idea of what should be expected from the post-war movie industry.

SHIRLEY PLINNER,
N. LOMBARD,
LYNDA RONAN.

P.S.—Less love intrigue, less mystery, less low-brow comedy.

HAS MERIT

(There's a good idea in this letter from Lawrence Barth of New York.)

Dear Dave:

If you present to Hollywood only opinions from readers of the Daily, I'm afraid they won't pay very much attention; by getting such opinions, you get them almost exclusively from people who have consciously developed themselves politically and socially along Marxist lines.

While you're away, the Daily should send out one of its reporters on the streets of New York, some five or six separate times and get about ten or fifteen opinions each time (preferably with photos) from the guy and gal on the street.

(The question might be "What do you want of movies after the war—entertaining movies that tell about the real world and how to make your own life better, or entertaining movies that escape from real life entirely?" Then you'll really have a cross-section.

LAWRENCE BARTH.

(This, too, will be done—Ed.)

Urals Photo Exhibit Opens Today

The first American showing of a photographic exhibit, The Urals, Arsenal of the Red Army, prepared by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, will be opened by a reception at the National Maritime Union Hall, 346 W. 17th St., New York, N. Y., today, Monday, Aug. 14, at 5 p. m.

The exhibit, which recently arrived from the Soviet Union, describes the evacuation of entire industries from the war invaded areas and their transplanting and assembling far behind the front. Many of the photos are of plants recently visited by President Eric A. Johnston of the Chamber of

Commerce and American war correspondents.

Captain Orest Chevishov, young Red Army hero, will be presented with a token of appreciation by American merchant seamen who sailed American supplies to the USSR on the Murmansk run.

Douglas Falconer, National Director of the United Seamen's Service and Edwin S. Smith, Executive Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship will speak. Joseph Curran, president of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, sponsors of the opening reception, will preside. A program of entertainment will be

DISTINGUISHED PERFORMANCE

W. French's major works were the Bach Toccata and Fugue in D. minor and the seldom heard Ballade in B minor by Edward Grieg. The pianist performed both of the works in a distinguished manner. Pianists usually play Tausig's transcription of the Bach work, which was originally written for the organ. More rarely do we hear Busoni transcription but W. French performed his own arrangement which reflected a serious study of these transcriptions and the original organ score. It was a job well done and a performance true to the spirit and style of Bach's monumental work.

The Grieg Ballade, is in the form of variations and the folk idiom and coloring is present throughout. Tender wistful melodies lead to musical paintings of rustic scenes. Norwegian country dances are mingled with the sounds of swiftly flowing rivers and mountainous fords. It is national music—music of Grieg's homeland and the Norwegian people he loved so well.

The program ended with a Chopin group that included the Etudes Opus 25 No. 1 and No. 7 in the Polonaise in A flat major. The Polonaise was given a heroic reading, proud rhythmic and strong. The audience applauded insistently and the pianist played Chopin's Nocturne in F.

Corwin's Columbia Shows End

Norman Corwin, ace producer, director and writer for the Columbia Broadcasting System, cuts short his current radio series, Columbia Presents Corwin, on Thursday, Aug. 15, in order to devote his time, talent and energies to a special deadline assignment from the CBS network.

Columbia Presents Corwin has been on the air since March 7, and when it winds up on Aug. 15 will have presented 22 programs of an originally scheduled 26-week series. Two programs were canceled, one on June 27, because of the Repub-

National Convention, the other on July 11, when the All-Star baseball game was broadcast.

The Aug. 15 program, to be written, produced and directed by Corwin, is titled There Will Be Time Later. It is a verse drama in which hope and promise are held out for the immediate future. This theme is in strong contrast to the black mood that prevailed in the concluding program of 26 by Corwin in 1941, when in a broadcast titled Psalm for a Dark Year Corwin pointed out the 1941 skinned "among the blackest annals ever."

General Kirk, just returned from a tour of France and Italy. Last April 9, he promised he would bring back a report on how casualties are cared for in combat areas. Sgt. Maj. Orndorff who on Aug. 6 told the story of his bailing out over enemy territory, his capture and his escape, continues with an account of what happened when he got through to safety.

Milo Boulton is master of cere-

monies. Oscar Bradley conducts the orchestra.

Television Prospects for the Postwar

By MILDRED FLEMING

Will television mean as revolutionary changes in radio entertainment as the introduction of sound brought to the silent screen? With motion pictures the visual image came first—while in the case of radio it is a reverse process, though to what extent is not yet apparent.

At least the possibilities for the development of television after the war are tremendous, and whether it will supplement radio as fully as sound has the silent screen, or whether it will be used chiefly for novelties and special events like horse races, prize fights, political conventions is a matter for speculation.

War conditions have brought the commercial development of television practically to a stop. At the present time there are only two television stations operating in Los Angeles, and a total of five have applied for licenses, while there is a field for at least 11 to 18. But, according to John Swallow, head of Television Enterprises, this has been beneficial in that everyone has been forced to sit back and analyze the problems involved. "In the United States there are 23 projects engaged in television on a purely experimental basis, and the war has aided in the advancement of television, tying in as it does closely with radar for instance."

Some of the "ghosts" of television are not yet solved—defects in the transmission, similar to the

static and cracking noises in early radio-broadcasting. Swallow is convinced that for general entertainment purposes television will have to be nearly perfect or the audience will soon tire of it. There will not be the novelty that was involved in early radio-listeners trying for distant stations.

LIKE FM

Unlike radio waves, which follow the contour of the earth, television waves are transmitted in a straight line and have good reception at no further distance than a hundred miles, though it can be rebroadcast. In four to six years there should be one cross-country television channel known technically as a co-axial cable. This means that if there are three television networks, the time will have to be split three ways. At present there is a co-axial cable from New York to Philadelphia. Transmission can also be obtained, for instance, between Los Angeles and San Francisco, by means of beacons like small lighthouses automatically operated for receiving and rebroadcasting and located 30 to 50 miles apart, depending upon the terrain.

USE OF FILMS

Swallow figures that the cost of television broadcasting will be three to four times heavier than radio alone because of the greater amount and more expensive equipment involved, the additional types of channels necessary, and the added cost of "live" productions with the

necessary sets, costuming, careful lighting. The expense of "live" productions, prohibitive for many stations, will undoubtedly bring about the extensive use of film for television broadcasting—regular movie film prints which can be stocked in the nation's library, standard or 11 mm., and used much as phonograph records are now employed.

RCA now has a portable television outfit of two large vans, costing approximately \$250,000. This mobile unit is complete in itself, operating without lines. Of course, as improvements are made, the size and cost of such portable affairs will be reduced and will be in common use to photograph big special events. Probably at places like Hollywood Park a permanent television unit would be installed.

For the best development of television, it should reach into as many homes as possible. At the present there are only about 6,000 home sets in and around New York City, and 500 or 600 operating in Los Angeles. But in order to encourage their use, there are plans to make them after the war as cheaply as \$250.

The postwar development of television means practically the addition of a new industry to our economic setup, with a fresh demand for workers of all types—engineers, all kinds of technicians, artists, factory workers—not only in this country, but all over the world.

MUSIC

A Brooklyn Museum Concert

By LOUIS KANTOWSKY

On Sundays at 1:30 p.m. the Brooklyn Museum presents concerts, in its Sculpture Courts that are also broadcast by our New York City's radio station WNYC. The programs are planned by the Museum's musicologist and lecturer on musical subjects, M. David La Vita, and have a guest speaker from the Treasury Department at intermission time.

These concerts serve three very good purposes—they add to our sale of war stamps and bonds—they bring good music to our community—and they enable many of our lesser known but talented musicians to have a hearing under circumstances that perhaps many could not afford.

Last Sunday the recitalist was W. Edward French, a pianist who comes from Montana and now is a director of a music school in Albany. The program, which was enthusiastically received by an audience of several hundred people ranged from Scarlatti to Khatchaturian, the Soviet composer who uses the folk melodies of the southeastern peoples in the Soviet Union—the Georgian, the Turkmenians and the Armenians—so effectively.

Sponsored by the Aluminum Company of America Miss Barrymore's series will portray the effects of the war on an American family. The program will be heard from 3:30 to 4:00 p. m., EWT.

Miss Barrymore has been last seen for several seasons in Emlyn Williams' prize winning play about Welsh coal miners, The Corn is Green. She made her first appearance at the age of fifteen in The Rivals and has since been starred or played principal roles in more than forty distinguished theatrical vehicles ranging from light comedy such as Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines to tragic roles like Ophelia in Hamlet.

She brought drama to the vaudeville stage in The Twelve Pound Look and distinction to the motion pictures in such films as Rasputin and Peter Ibbetson.

THE STAGE

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

(in association with Jack M. Skirball)

JACOBOWSKY the

FRANZ WERFEL-E. H. BEHRENS COMEDY

Staged by ELIA KAZAN

LOUIS CALHERN - ANNABELLA - OSCAR

J. EDWARD BRODOWSKI

MARTIN BECK, 43rd W. of 8th Ave. - Air Cond.

Evenings 8:30. Matines THURS. and SAT., 2:30

MICHAEL TODD presents

BOBBY CLARK in

MEXICAN HAYRIDE

by Herbert & Dorothy Fields

Staged by HARRIET KORN

SONGS BY COLE PORTER

WINTON GARDEN, 8th & 9th Sts. 8th & 9th Sts.

AIR-COND. Even. 8:30. Mat. WED. & SAT., 2:30

FULTON, 10th St. W. of 8th Ave. CL 8-830

AIR-CONDITIONED

Monday's Calendar

PLAY

The Two Mrs. Carroll (Reopening)—At the Booth Theatre. The cast is headed by Elizabeth Bergner and includes Onslow Stevens, Grace Coddington, Joan Wetmore, Stanis Braggiotti, Margery Maude, Leslie Barrie and Michette Burani.

CONCERTS

At the Central Park Mall—WNYC Anniversary Symphony Concert—Conductors, Edwin MacArthur and Enric Madriguera; Grace Castagnetta, piano; Lucy Monroe, soprano.

Lucy Monroe Is Picked

Lucy Monroe, the Star-Spangled Soprano, has again been chosen as the official soloist of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for the fourth successive year. Miss Monroe, who currently is the director of Civic Affairs for the Blue Network, will take over her official duties when she sings the National Anthem at the opening of the Veterans of Foreign Wars' annual convention in Chicago on Aug. 21.

MOTION PICTURES

A Great 4 Unit Show!

THE WAR DEPARTMENT REVEALS

'ATTACK' 1st SHOWING

Our Boys Smashing the Nazis

HARRY BAUR in "THE MAD EMPEROR of the RUSSIANS"

FRANC FILM - ENGLISH TITLES

'Caribbean Romance'

Music, Girls, Dances of the West Indies

plus COMPLETE NEWREEL

CITY THEATRE 14th ST. N.Y.

LAST 5 DAYS!

ARTKINO presents

"TWO SOLDIERS"

Comrades in Battle! Rivals in Love!

Extra: Chekhov's immortal comedy

"THE BEAR"

and RUSSIAN MUSICAL FESTIVAL

Cast. from 9 a.m. (air-cond.)

STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 41-43 Sts.

WT. 7-9994

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL -

5th St. & 8th Ave. Doors Open 8:15 A.M.

M-G-M's Production

"DRAGON SEED"

KATHARINE HEPBURN

WALTER HUSTON - ALICE BLOOMHORN

AKIM TAMIROFF - TURHAN BEY

Special Stage Presentation

Picture at: 9:30, 12:30, 3:45, 6:30, 9:30

1st Matinee Seats Reserved Circle 8-8000

IRVING PLACE 14th St. & Un. Av.

Late Bulletins

Several Persons Reported Killed In Fire at Palisades Park

A five-alarm fire raged out of control at the Palisade Amusement Park today—the second such to strike the New York area in 24 hours—and first reports said several persons had been killed, with an estimated 125 injured.

The blaze was brought under control at 4 p.m., one hour and 45 minutes after it started.

The victims were reported burned to death before they could be rescued from the Virginia reel ride, where the blaze started. Six near-by communities rushed fire-fighting equipment to the park and others were asked to have fire department regulars and volunteers stand by.

The park is located on the Hudson River Palisades, on the Jersey side directly across from upper Manhattan.

A fire whose damage was estimated variously up to \$100,000 to \$500,000 yesterday destroyed half of the Luna Park amusement center at Coney Island.

The fire at Luna Park was still smoldering today when the fast-spreading blaze at the Palisades swept through at least half the amusement center within an hour after it started.

Bathers fled from the Palisades Park in bathing suits, unable to recover street clothes from lockers this afternoon.

Yank Planes Blast Pacific Bases

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Aug. 13 (UP).—Land-based aircraft blasted Japanese installations over a 3,000-mile Pacific front from the Aleutians to the Carolines on Thursday and Friday pounding shipping, airfields and defense areas, it was announced today.

Striking from new bases in the Marianas, 7th Army Air Force bombers and fighters attacked Chichi Jima in the Bonins, Pagan in the northern Marianas, and Rota in the southern Marianas on Friday, while a single Navy Liberator bomber—probably from the Marshalls—blasted Truk atoll, and other 7th Army airforce planes raided Ponape.

Robots Cause More Casualties

LONDON, Aug. 13 (UP).—German flying bombs launched from across the Channel in daylight smashed an apartment house in southern England and killed a number of persons at their breakfast today, while in another area, where a famous school was damaged, several persons were trapped beneath massive brickwork overturned by bomb blasts.

Struck Montreal Rails Taken Over

MONTREAL, Aug. 13 (UP).—The Montreal Tramways Company, inoperative for 11 days because of a strike of 4,000 employees seeking to enforce union shop demands, will resume tram and bus service tomorrow under direction of two government controllers.

In an unprecedented move, the government yesterday approved an order under the War Measures Act taking over direction of the company and ordering the striking members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees to return to work tomorrow "or face the consequences."

War Dep't Denies Wilson Film

Banned, Says Report Is 'Error'

The film Wilson was not banned from distribution to U. S. troops, the War Department said yesterday in admitting that "an error" had been made in information reaching the press.

Actually, according to a War Department statement, the film has not yet been considered for distribution. Only informal discussion has taken place and "no occasion has yet arisen for the War Department to determine whether this picture is available or eligible for showing to troops."

In making the announcement, the Army stated that 15 books have

"failed of selection" for soldiers' reading on the grounds that they violate the non-propaganda section of the soldier vote law. Newest book to be banned is the late Raymond Clapper's *Watching The World*. Also included in the list is The Official Guide to the Army Air Forces—because a pen-portrait of President Roosevelt is the frontispiece of the volume and might be construed as propaganda!

The War Department's prohibition of reading matter and films is a far cry from the Navy's attitude of giving seamen what they want to see and read. Navy officials say

AS I SAID, WE MAY BE ABLE TO HELP YOU FIND YOUR MAN... BUT TO GET YOU OUT OF THE COUNTRY IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE MAN? WHAT IS HE?

HIS NAME IS VOGEL...

PINKY RANKIN 8-14

HE WAS ACTIVE AS A GERMAN SPY IN ENGLAND. HE ESCAPED TO THIS PLACE.

VOGEL?
VOGEL?

I SUGGEST WE START PLOTTING YOUR ESCAPE FROM GERMANY.

WHAT OF VOGEL?

I MET HIM AT A FUNERAL ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO... BUT NOW HE IS GONE. HE IS NO LONGER HERE. YOU'LL HAVE TO LOOK SOMEWHERE ELSE FOR HIM.

THE END OF THE TRAIL!

DICK LLOYD

By FIRST LT. WELDON JAMES

Distributed by United Press

ABOARD THE U.S.S. TEXAS, OFF CHERBOURG (Delayed).—In a three-hour duel with powerful German coastal batteries today, this proud old queen of the fleet sustained two direct hits, innumerable damaging near-misses, and had to fight two fires spreading on the main deck.

But she fought back like an Amazon. Three times she roared through an alley of bursting shells, swerving, twisting, turning, in a maze of exploding geysers, with her great guns blasting a death-train of half-ton projectiles at the enemy forts.

Midway of her second run past the German gunners, they scored a perfect hit. A 9- or 11-inch shell hit dead on top of the conning tower, blew up with a terrific noise into the navigation bridge eight feet directly above, mortally wounding the helmsman, seriously wounding four others, and wrecking a third of the bridge and some of its controls.

BATTLE DECK FIRE

Flames from our own bellowing guns ignited gun covers and gun locker gear on the fantail. Blasts broke open ammunition boxes and scattered 40-millimeter shells over the hot deck. Forty-five-caliber bullets, sprung by concussion from the magazine of an officer's revolver, began exploding in the midst of the rolling, half-broken shells.

Marine crews manning the damaged fantail ack-ack batteries dashed in to throw the dangerously warming ammunition overboard, while sailors of a damage control party helped extinguish the flames. Marine Capt. A. A. Bernard, 26, of Norwich, Conn., directing the Leathernecks, had to pull his men back and sent them in again between salvos. Our 14-inch guns blasting just over their heads would have killed them. But they got the ammunition overboard and the sailors extinguished the fire.

Another German shell struck—a 240-millimeter armor-piercer that blasted through the port bow, fell without exploding into the empty cabin of M. A. Clark, ship's clerk, of Alachua, Fla.

The shell disposal officer, young Lt. (Junior Grade) James D. Ford, U. S. N. R., 26, of 117 West 13th St., New York City, moved in with his crew, smothered it with mattresses and decided to nurse it back to a British port.

In the midst of her torment, as she blasted

admirably back a battle cry famous since the last war: "Come on, Texas!"

And the Army, from the holocaust of smoke and thunder on the coast, noting that several of the enemy fortresses had been silenced, signaled its thanks to the entire fleet for a solely needed job "well done."

That embattled fleet also included the American battleships Nevada and Arkansas, the cruisers Tuscaloosa and Quincy, the British cruisers Glasgow and Enterprise, an Anglo-American destroyer flotilla, and the minesweepers.

One of our destroyers, the U.S.S. O'Brien, sustained a direct hit in this action, and 10 of her company were killed and 12 wounded. Another destroyer, the U.S.S. Barton, escaped a hit or near-miss with insignificant damage.

The fleet commander was Rear Adm. Morton L. Deyo, U.S.N., 57, of Kittery Point, Me., aboard the Tuscaloosa. His first bombardment force, headed by the Nevada, tackled the German fortifications on the western line of Cherbourg peninsula. His second, commanded by Rear Adm. Carleton F. Bryant, U.S.N., aboard his flagship, Texas, engaged those on the eastern line.

A DRAMATIC DUEL

We were well within German range long before noon. The Germans held their fire. With the Texas leading, we moved in closer, narrowing the distance to 14,000 yards. The Arkansas opened up first, but our plane spotter, hovering over the dense haze and battle smoke of the coast, had difficulty locating our then nonfiring targets.

The next moment there were geysers in the sea 400 yards ahead, straddling the nearest destroyer. The next moment the geysers were rising about us, higher than the Texas' own towering superstructure, with the sharp crack of the German shells ringing in our ears as the towers of foam splashed back to the level sea.

"Take cover from shrapnel," the captain ordered. The battle was joined. Several long minutes later we had our target—found by its flashes as seen by our spotters aloft. German shells roared over us, fell short of us, dead ahead, dead aft, along the water line. The mighty old "Tee," with lively clumsiness, sped up, slowed, swerved in obedience to her calculating captain, who did a magnificent job of outguessing the German gunners.

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